



Intent and Implementation progression through EYFS- Reading

#### Nursery (Blossoms) Reading

	Intent	Implementation
Autumn Term	<ul> <li>Enjoy sharing a book with an adult</li> <li>Pay attention and respond to pictures in books</li> </ul>	Provide enticing areas for sharing books, with wide range of high-quality books
Spring Term	<ul><li>Have a favourite book to share with an adult</li><li>Sing songs/ rhymes</li></ul>	Regular daily rhyme time
Summer Term	<ul> <li>Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories</li> <li>Develop play around favourite stories using props</li> </ul>	Small world play linked to favourite books

#### Nursery (Acorns) Reading

	Intent	Implementation
Autumn Term	Have a favourite book.	Book Talk – Likes, dislikes, puzzles and patterns
	<ul> <li>Hold a book the correct way and turn the pages.</li> </ul>	Book vote
	<ul> <li>Enjoy sharing a book with an adult.</li> </ul>	Highlight / discuss new vocabulary
	<ul> <li>Join in with actions and repetitive refrains / verses.</li> </ul>	Story time
		Acting out familiar stories
		Phase 1 phonics
		Mystery Reader
Spring Term	. ● Sing songs / rhymes.	Book vote
	<ul> <li>Have favourite rhymes, songs and stories.</li> </ul>	Rhyme / song time.
	<ul> <li>Recognise familiar logos / signs.</li> </ul>	Story time
		Puppets





	Enjoys rhythmic and musical activities with	Story sacks
	clapping and	Familiar stories freely available.
	playing musical instruments with the beat.	Highlight new vocabulary
	<ul> <li>Begins to tell their own stories</li> </ul>	Phase 1 phonics
Summer Term	• Filling in missing words in a familiar rhyme or story.	Book talk
	<ul> <li>Describe what is happening to characters in a</li> </ul>	Book vote and reasoning
	picture book.	Story time
	<ul> <li>Begins to clap out syllables in words.</li> </ul>	Extending familiar stories.
	<ul> <li>Recognise when two words begin with the same</li> </ul>	Highlight new vocabulary
	letter.	Phase 1 phonics
	<ul> <li>Knows the difference between a picture and</li> </ul>	No word books – home reading
	words.	
	• Tell their own story.	
	<ul> <li>Describe events in a story using pictures.</li> </ul>	

#### Reception-Reading

	Intent	Implementation
Autumn Term	Handle real books with increasing competency.	As above and
	• Listen to stories and join in when reading 1:1, small	Name cards around the setting
	group or whole class.	Book talk – talk about books you read – extend to talk about characters
	<ul> <li>Begins to be aware of the way stories are</li> </ul>	and events.
	structured.	Encourage children to predict events.
	<ul> <li>To tell their own stories independently.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Support signs / labels with visuals to support early reading.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Talk about events and the main characters in</li> </ul>	Consider representing home languages around the setting.
	familiar	Alphabet frieze





	stories.  • Continue to show an interest in illustrations.  • Recognise familiar words e.g. own name and names of people who are important to them.  • To read individual letter sounds and recognise corresponding graphemes  • Clap out the syllables in words.	<ul> <li>Sound cards / mats / rings.</li> <li>Daily phonics – direct teaching.</li> <li>Regular reading to an adult</li> <li>Daily story time</li> <li>Visit the library</li> </ul>
Spring Term	<ul> <li>Knows that print carries meaning from left to right and top to bottom.</li> <li>Recognises a rhyming string.</li> <li>Knows the difference between a letter and a word.</li> <li>Begins to recognise digraphs.</li> <li>Blends sounds to read VC and CVC words.</li> <li>Begins to read some high frequency words</li> <li>Talks about events in stories which are read to them.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>As above and</li> <li>Model text orientation, pointing from left to right / top to bottom. E.g. When reading stories, modelling reading and writing.</li> <li>Talk about features of books e.g. author, illustrator, blurb, title, front cover</li> <li>Play rhyming games.</li> <li>Read a range of rhymes and rhyming stories.</li> <li>Daily phonics – direct teaching.</li> <li>Introduce digraphs as "special friends"</li> <li>Making own labels with pictures for the environment.</li> <li>Play reading games e.g. lotto, treasure hunt</li> <li>Story time discussion</li> </ul>
Summer Term	<ul> <li>To continue or generate a rhyming string.</li> <li>Reads simple phonetically decodable words using their knowledge of sounds.</li> <li>Reads some high frequency words on sight.</li> <li>Enjoy sharing a range of texts. Fiction, non-fiction, magazines with an adult / peer.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>As above and</li> <li>Play games to rehearse and consolidate high frequency words e.g. hunts, lotto, quick read.</li> <li>Include literacy artefacts in the environment. E.g. signs, instructions, labels.</li> <li>Share written work with adult, reading it aloud.</li> <li>Provide a range of good quality texts in the reading area and around the environment.</li> <li>Sequencing stories</li> </ul>





- Shows a deeper interest in books drawing on their phonic knowledge, experience of other books and illustrations to interpret a text.
- Retell a familiar story in the correct sequence.
- Create their own stories.
- Adapt familiar stories to add their own ideas.
- To read a simple sentence.
- Re-read their own sentences aloud to an adult / peer.

- Highlight new / exciting vocabulary.
- Share successful reading experiences with parents.
- Mystery Reader

Statutory ELG: Word Reading

Children at the expected level of development will: - Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs; - Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by soundblending; - Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

**Educational Programme: Literacy** 

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).



