The progression of reading knowledge, skills and techniques across the year groups.

It can also be used to differentiate work, and expectations, appropriately for pupils working above and below age-related expectations (particularly SEND pupils and GD pupils).

Potential GD pupils should also be encouraged to read more widely (in terms of book types, genres and authors), independently and freely and be expected to make comparisons between the wider range of books that they read.

Their increasingly varied reading choices, critical thinking and in-depth evaluation of the texts they read should be evident in their Reading Records and Reading Journals.

Reading Word reading	EYFS (30 - 50mths to ELGs)	Key Stage 1		Key stage 2					
	3 & 4 year olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Phonics and decoding	Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: Spot and suggest rhymes Count or clap syllables in words Recognise words with the same initial sounds Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.	To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words. To blend sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taught. To respond speedily, giving the correct sound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes.	To continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent. To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising	To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words). To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-,im-,il-,ir-, dis-,mis-, un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti- and auto-to begin to read aloud.*	To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill. To apply their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.*	To read most words Fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues. To apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/ word endings, including	To read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/ Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings* and to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues		

Blend sounds into	To read words	alternative sounds	To apply their	-sion, -tion, -cial, -	
words, so that they	containing taught	for graphemes.	growing knowledge	tial,	
can read short words	GPCs.	Tot graphenies.	of root words and	-ant/-ance/-ancy, -	
made up of letter-	Gi C3.	To accurately read	suffixes/word	ent/-	
sound	To read words	most words of two	endings, including-	ence/-ency, -able/-	
			_	-	
correspondences.	containing -s, -es, -	or more syllables.	ation, -ly, -ous, -	ably	
	ing,		ture, -sure, -sion,	and -ible/ibly, to	
Read some letter	-ed and -est	To read most	-tion, -ssion and -	read	
groups that each	endings.	words containing	cian, to begin to	aloud fluently.*	
represent one sound	To read words with	common suffixes.*	read aloud.*		
and say sounds for	contractions, e.g.				
them.	I'm, I'll and we'll.				
Read simple phrased					
and sentences made					
up of words with					
known letter-sound					
correspondences,					
and where necessary					
a few exception					
words.					
Say a sound for each					
letter in the alphabet					
and at least 10					
digraphs.					
aibi abiisi					
Read words					
consistent with their					
phonic knowledge by					
sound-blending.					
Journa-Dieffullig.					
Read aloud simple					
sentences and books					
that are consistent					
with their phonic					

Common exception words	knowledge, including some common exception words. Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.	To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.	To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words*, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.*	To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word.	To read most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.
Fluency	Understand the five key concepts about print: print has meaning print can have different purposes we can read English text from left to right and from top to bottom the names of different parts of a book page sequencing Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can:	To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge, that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words. To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.	To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation. To reread these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading. To read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and	word reading and flu	ency specifically.	should be taking precedence over teaching the development of vocabulary.

spot and	blending, e.g. at	
suggest rhymes	over 90 words per	
• count or	minute, in age-	
clap syllables in	appropriate texts.	
words	appropriate texts.	
I I		
• recognise		
words with the same		
initial sound		
Blend sounds into		
words, so that they		
can read short words		
made up of letter-		
sound		
correspondences.		
Read simple phrases		
and sentences made		
up of words with		
known letter-sound		
correspondences		
and, where		
necessary, a few		
exception words.		
Re-read books to		
build up their		
confidence in word		
reading, their		
fluency and their		
understanding and		
enjoyment.		
enjoyment.		
Read aloud simple		
sentences and books		
that are consistent		

wit	ith their phonic	
kne	nowledge, including	
	ome common	
exc	cception words.	

Reading comprehension	EYFS (30 - 50mths to ELGs)	Key stage 1		Key stage 2				
	30 – 50 months 40 – 60 months Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
Understanding and Correcting Inaccuracies	Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" Be able to express a point of view and debate when they	To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self-correct.	To show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher. To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and to					

disagree with an adult	correct inaccurate		
or a friend, using	reading		
words as well as			
actions.			
Engage in extended			
conversations about			
stories, learning new			
vocabulary			
,			
Listen to and talk			
about stories to build			
familiarity and			
understanding.			
Retell the story, once			
they have developed a			
deep familiarity with			
the text, some as			
exact repetition and			
some in their own			
words.			
Listen carefully to			
rhymes and songs,			
paying attention to			
how they sound.			
Listen to and talk			
about selected non-			
fiction to develop a			
deep familiarity with			
new knowledge and			
vocabulary			
,			

	Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced						
	vocabulary. Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.						
	Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about						
	stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.						
Comparing, Contrasting	Be able to express a point of view and	To listen to and discuss a wide	To participate in discussion about	To recognise, listen to and	To discuss and compare texts	To read a wide range of genres,	To read for pleasure,
and	debate when they	range of fiction,	books, poems and	discuss a wide	from a wide	identifying the	discussing,
Commenting	disagree with an adult	non- fiction and	other works that	range of fiction,	variety of genres	characteristics of	comparing and
	or a friend, using	poetry at a level	are read to them	poetry, plays, non-	and writers.	text types (such as	evaluating in
	words as well as actions.	beyond that at which they can	(at a level beyond at which they can	fiction and reference books	To read for a	the use of the first	depth across a wide range of
	actions.	read	read	or textbooks.	range of purposes.	person in writing diaries and	genres, including
	Compare and contrast	independently.	independently)	or textbooks.	range of purposes.	autobiographies)	myths, legends,
	characters from		and those that	To use	To identify themes	and differences	traditional stories,
	stories, including	To link what they	they can read for	appropriate	and conventions	between text	modern fiction,
	figures from the past.	have read or have	themselves,	terminology when	in a wide range of	types.	fiction from our
		read to them to	explaining their	discussing texts	books.		literary heritage
	Listen attentively and	their own	understanding	(plot, character,	To refer to	To participate in	and books from
	respond to what they	experiences.	and expressing	setting).	authorial style,	discussions about	other cultures and
	hear with relevant		their views.		overall themes	books that are	traditions.

T		To make II formally	T- b	/ tui	and the thermal	T
	questions, comments	To retell familiar	To become	(e.g. triumph of	read to them and	To recognise more
	and actions when	stories in	increasingly	good over evil)	those they can	complex themes
	being read to and	increasing detail.	familiar with and	and features (e.g.	read for	in what they read
	during whole class		to retell a wide	greeting in letters,	themselves,	(such as loss or
	discussions and small	To join in with	range of stories,	a diary written in	building on	heroism).
	group interactions.	discussions about	fairy stories and	the first person or	their own and	
		a text, taking turns	traditional tales.	the use of	others' ideas and	To explain and
	Offer explanations for	and listening to	To discuss the	presentational	challenging views	discuss their
	why things might	what others say.	sequence of	devices such as	courteously.	understanding of
	happen, making use of		events in books	numbering and		what they have
	recently introduced	To discuss the	and how items of	headings).	To identify main	read, including
	vocabulary from	significance of	information are		ideas drawn from	through formal
	stories, non-fiction,	titles and events.	related.	To identify how	more than one	presentations and
	rhymes and poems			language,	paragraph and to	debates,
	when appropriate.		To recognise	structure and	summarise these.	maintaining a
			simple recurring	presentation		focus on the topic
			literary language	contribute to	To recommend	and using notes
			in stories and	meaning.	texts to peers	where necessary.
			poetry.	J	based on personal	,
			To ask and answer	To identify main	choice.	To listen to
			questions about a	ideas drawn from		guidance and
			text.	more than one		feedback on the
			To make links	paragraph and		quality of their
			between the text	summarise these.		explanations and
			they are reading			contributions to
			and other texts			discussions and to
			they have read (in			make
			texts that they can			improvements
			read			when participating
			independently).			in discussions.
			maependentry).			iii uiscussioiis.
						To draw out key
						information and
						to summarise the
						main ideas in a
						text.

							To distinguish independently between statements of fact and opinion, providing reasoned justifications for their views.
							To compare characters, settings and themes within a text and across more than one text.
Words in Context and Authorial Choice	Use a wider range of vocabulary. Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. Learn new vocabulary. Use new vocabulary throughout the day. Retell the story, once they have developed a	To discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known.	To discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary. To discuss their favourite words and phrases.	To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context. To discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect.	Discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination.	To discuss vocabulary used by the author to create effect including figurative language. To evaluate the use of authors' language and explain how it has created an impact on the reader.	To analyse and evaluate the use of language, including figurative language and how it is used for effect, using technical terminology such as metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect.
	deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and						

some in their own words.			
Use new vocabulary in different contexts.			
Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.			
Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from			
stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.			
Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling			
stories and narratives using their own words and recently			
introduced vocabulary.			

	Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.						
Inference and Prediction	Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.	To begin to make simple inferences. To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.	To make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done. To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text.	To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. To justify predictions using evidence from the text.	To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. To justify predictions from details stated and implied	To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text. To justify predictions from details stated and implied	To consider different accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues.
Poetry and Performance	Sing a large repertoire of songs. Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.	To recite simple poems by heart.	To continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some with appropriate intonation to	To prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show some awareness of the audience when reading aloud. To begin to use appropriate	To recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry). To prepare and perform poems and play scripts	To continually show an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action.	To confidently perform texts (including poems learnt by heart) using a wide range of devices to engage the audience and for effect.

Take part in simple	make the meaning	intonation and	with appropriate	
pretend play, using an	clear	volume when	techniques	
object to represent	G.G.G.	reading aloud.	(intonation, tone,	
something else even			volume and	
though they are not			action) to show	
similar.			awareness of the	
Simular .			audience when	
Begin to develop			reading aloud.	
complex stories using				
small world				
equipment like animal				
sets, dolls and dolls				
houses, etc.				
mouses, etc.				
Remember and sing				
entire songs.				
Sing the pitch of a				
tone sung by another				
person ('pitch match').				
Sing the melodic				
shape (moving				
melody, such as up				
and down and down				
and up) of familiar				
songs.				
Create their own				
songs, or improvise a				
song around one they				
know.				
Engage in story times.				
Retell the story, once				
they have developed a				

deep familiari	ty with			
the text, some	e as			
exact repetition				
some in their				
words.				
words.				
Lagran also associa				
Learn rhymes	, poems			
and songs.				
Sing in a grou				
their own, inc				
matching the	pitch			
and following	the			
melody.				
'				
Develop story	lines in			
their pretend				
their pretend	pidy			
Demonstrate				
understanding				
has been read				
by retelling st				
and narratives				
their own wo				
recently intro	duced			
vocabulary.				
Make use of p	props			
and materials				
role playing cl				
in narratives a				
stories.				
Stories.				
Invent, adapt	and			
recount narra				
and stories w	tn tneir			

	peers and their teacher. Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.					
Non-Fiction	Engage in non-fiction books. Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary. Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction,	To recognise that non- fiction books are often structured in different ways.	To retrieve and record information from non- fiction texts.	To use all of the organisational devices available within a nonfiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information. To use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.	To use knowledge of texts and organisation devices to retrieve, record and discuss information from fiction and nonfiction texts.	To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts. To use non-fiction materials for purposeful information retrieval (e.g. in reading history, geography and science textbooks) and in contexts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find out information (e.g. reading information leaflets before a gallery or museum visit or reading a theatre programme or review).

rhymes and poems			
and during role play.			