

	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2	Key Strategies
earner mat	Retrieval Rex finds the answer in the text.		
Retrieval Rex	He will find out what the characters are called and what they do.	Retrieval Rex finds key pieces of information within the text he is reading.	Select important points/words
	He will select important points/words/phrases to answer a question. The answer he is looking for is always in the text somewhere he just has to	He will scan and skim the text for a specific answer. The answer he is looking for is always in the text somewhere he just has to find and retrieve it!	/phrases Visualise
	retrieve it!	He will use the information to visualise what is	Refer to text
	He will use the information to visualise what is happening in the text.	happening in the text.	Scan
	He will refer to the text when he responds to questions.	He will refer to the text when he responds to questions.	Skim
	Inference Iggy hunts for clues in the text.	Inference Iggy reads the text like a detective to	Ask questions
Inference Iggy	These clues might help him to work out how	infer meaning. He hunts for clues about how someone might be feeling or why something is	Form opinions
	someone is feeling, why somebody did something or why something is happening.	happening.	Refer to text
	He likes to ask questions . The two types of	He will ask questions to analyse what is happening, why and how.	Infer
	question that Inference Iggy likes most are: 'Why?' and 'How do you know?'	He will hypothesise , form opinions and draw	Draw conclusions
	He will form opinions about what he reads and	conclusions from the text. He will refer to the text to explain his thinking. He is not looking for what is	Hypothesise
	refer to the text when he responds to	written in the text but what is meant by it.	Visualise
	questions in order to explain his thinking.	He will use his inferences to visualise what is happening in the text.	Predict



	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2	Key Strategies
Vocabulary Victor	Vocabulary Victor thinks about the words the author uses.	Vocabulary Victor uses context cues to work out the meaning of unknown words and phrases and their effect on the overall meaning of the text.	Visualise
	He works out what words mean, discusses the effectiveness of words the author has chosen or gives another word which means the same as one of the author's choices. He uses the vocabulary to help him visualise what is happening in the text and to imagine the settings and characters.	He will ask questions, hypothesise and form opinions about vocabulary using the story so far, the sentences around them and what he already knows about the plot. He will refer to the text to explain his thinking. He uses the vocabulary to help him visualise what is happening in the text and to imagine the settings and characters.	Hypothesise Form opinions Ask questions Refer to text
			Predict
			Visualise
Prediction Pip	Prediction Pip will visualise and predict what is going to happen in the text.	Prediction Pip will ask questions , hypothesise , form opinions and draw conclusions in order to predict what will happen after a given point in the	Ask questions
	She will ask questions and form opinions about what might happen next based on what she has	text	Form opinions
	already read and what she knows about that type of text.	She will use clues and infer meaning from the text to support her predictions of what will happen in	Refer to text
	She will begin to refer to the text in her responses.	the future. She will refer to the text in her responses.	Draw conclusions
			Hypothesise
			Infer



	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2	Key Strategies		
Summary and Sequencing Suki	Sequencing Suki thinks about the order things happen in. She puts different events from the text into the	Summary and Sequencing Suki will summarise what she has read.	Summarise/ retell/precis Refer to text		
	order they happened. She will use this information to retell stories or events.	She will skim the text, pick out the key points and summarise the text's main ideas.	Skim		
SUMmerice It Border than the last Main ideas only	She matches events to the day or time they happened and will refer to the text .	She will watch out for meaning breakdown and refer to the text when composing her summary.	Watch out for meaning breakdown		
		Comparison Callie compares different parts of the text. She will compare characters and form opinions about characters or events in a text or across			
Comparison Callie	Comparison Callie is beginning to compare different parts of the text.	different texts, e.g. texts by the same author or with the same theme.	Refer to text/s		
	She is beginning to compare and form opinions about characters or events in a text or across	She will ask questions, hypothesise and draw conclusions from what she has read and will refer	Form opinions		
~~~~	different texts, e.g. texts by the same author or with the same theme.	to the text to support her answers.	Make connections to prior knowledge		
	She is beginning to <b>refer to the text/s</b> to support her answers.	She will make connections to prior knowledge. Upper Key Stage 2	Draw conclusions		
and the second s	She is beginning to make connections to prior	Comparison Callie explains how certain parts of a	Hypothesise		
	knowledge.	text builds or changes an overall message or meaning.	Ask questions		
		She says how characters or events within the story are similar to or different from each other or how a single character changes over the course of a story.			

ALANDS PAR		Mod	orlands Whole	School Readi	ng Progressior	า		
	Кеу	Learning Objectives						
EL TRAD	Strategies	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Decode Blend Stretch and Read Read on sight	<ul> <li>Says a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs</li> <li>Reads words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending</li> <li>Reads aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Apply phonic knowledge to decode words</li> <li>Speedily read all 40+ letters/groups for 40+ phonemes</li> <li>Read accurately by blending taught GPCs</li> <li>Read common exception words</li> <li>Read common suffixes (-s, -es, - ing, -ed, etc.)</li> <li>Read multisyllable words containing taught GPCs</li> <li>Read contractions and understanding use of apostrophe</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Secure phonic decoding until reading is fluent</li> <li>Read accurately by blending, including alternative sounds for graphemes</li> <li>Read multisyllable words containing these graphemes</li> <li>Read common suffixes</li> <li>Read exception words, noting unusual correspondances</li> <li>Read most words quickly &amp; accurately without overt</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet</li> <li>Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet</li> <li>Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word</li> </ul>	Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet	• Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet
Retrieval Rex	Select important points/words /phrases Visualise Refer to text	Demonstrates     understanding of     what has been     read to them by     retelling stories     and narratives     using their own     words and     recently     introduced     vocabulary	• Answer simple questions about the book	• Answer questions from the book by retrieving information (familiar book that they can already read accurately and fluently)	<ul> <li>Retrieve and record information from fiction</li> <li>Retrieve and record information from non-fiction, using titles, headings, sub-headings and indexes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Retrieve and record information from fiction</li> <li>Retrieve and record information from non-fiction, using titles, headings, sub-headings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Retrieve and record information from fiction</li> <li>Retrieve and record information from non-fiction</li> </ul>	Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
	Scan Skim	vocabulary			indexes	and indexes		

RIANDS PRIM		Мос	orlands Whole	School Readi	ng Progression	า		
	Кеу	Learning Objectives						
The state	Strategies	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
en learner me	Ask questions Form	Anticipates     (where     appropriate) key     events in stories	<ul> <li>Infer what characters are like from actions, e.g. recognise</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Make some inferences on the basis of what is being said and</li> </ul>	• Draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings,	• Draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings,	• Draw inferences, e.g. drawing information from different parts of	• Draw inferences, including identifying and commenting on
Inference Iggy	opinions		why a character is feeling a certain way.	done, e.g. thoughts and feelings of	thoughts and motives from their actions, and	thoughts and motives from their actions, and	the text to infer meaning and recognising	explicit and implicit points of view.
	Refer to text		Make some     inferences based     on what is being	characters and reasons for their actions (familiar	justifying inferences with evidence	justifying inferences with evidence, e.g.	different points of view. • Distinguish	<ul> <li>Distinguish between statements of</li> </ul>
	Infer		on what is being said and done. • Discuss the	book that they can already read	• Identify how language,	pulling together clues from	between statements of	fact and opinion Identify how
	Draw conclusions		significance of the title and events.	accurately and fluently)	structure and presentation • contribute to	action, dialogue and description to infer meaning.	<ul> <li>fact and opinion</li> <li>Identify how language,</li> </ul>	language, structure and presentation
	Hypothesise				meaning	<ul> <li>Identify how language, structure and presentation</li> </ul>	structure and presentation contribute to	contribute to meaning
	Visualise Predict					• contribute to meaning	meaning	
	Visualise	Uses and understands recently	<ul> <li>Check that reading makes sense and self-</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Check that the text makes sense and correct</li> </ul>	• Discuss words and phrases that capture the	• Discuss words and phrases that capture the	<ul> <li>Check that the book makes sense, discussing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Check that the book makes sense, discussing</li> </ul>
Vocabulary Victor	Hypothesise	introduced vocabulary	correct.	inaccurate reading	imagination • Use a dictionary	imagination • Use a dictionary	<ul> <li>understanding and exploring the</li> </ul>	• understanding and exploring the
	Form opinions	during discussions about stories,		<ul> <li>(in a familiar book that they can already read</li> </ul>	to check the meaning of words they have	to check the meaning of words they have	meaning of words in context • Discuss and	meaning of words in context • Discuss and
	Ask questions	non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play		accurately and fluently) • Discuss favourite words and phrases.	read	read	evaluate how authors use language, including figurative	evaluate how authors use language, including figurative
Y LAN	Refer to text			2.11.00001			language, considering the impact on the reader	language, considering the impact on the reader

#### **Moorlands Whole School Reading Progression** Key Learning Objectives **Strategies** Year R Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5 Year 6 • Predict what Predict what Anticipates • Predict what Predict what Predict what • Predict what Predict (where might happen might happen might happen might happen might happen might happen from details appropriate) key based on what based on what from details from details from details Visualise events in stories has been read so has been read so stated and stated and stated and stated and far, e.g. simple far. implied, implied, implied and implied using Ask predictions justifying justifying using knowledge detailed **Prediction Pip** about the predictions with knowledge of predictions with of text types to questions characters. evidence from evidence from support text types to the text the text and with reasoned support Form knowledge of predictions. reasoned opinions wider reading. predictions. Refer to text Draw conclusions Hypothesise Infer Summarise/ • Explain what Order key events Recall and • Recall and • Summarise the • Summarise the has happened in the book. main ideas summarise main summarise main main ideas retell/precis in the book ideas drawn from drawn from ideas Summary and (verbally). more than more than Identify main Identify main Sequencing Suki Refer to text Retell familiar one paragraph, one paragraph, ideas drawn from ideas drawn stories. more than one from more than identifying key identifying key details that details that Skim paragraph and one paragraph • Join in with and summarise support the support the predictable summarise these main ideas and these main ideas phrases. Watch out using quotations • Discuss and for meaning for illustration order events. breakdown

RIANDS PRIA	Moorlands Whole School Reading Progression							
	Кеу	Learning Objectives						
EL TERE	Strategies	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
er learner mate	Refer to text/s		Link reading to own experiences and other	<ul> <li>Make links between the book they are reading and</li> </ul>	Identify recurring themes and elements of different	Identify recurring themes and elements of different	<ul> <li>Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across a</li> </ul>	• Identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across a
Comparison Callie	Form opinions Make		books.	other books they have read (independent reading)	stories (e.g. good triumphing over evil).	stories (e.g. good triumphing over evil).	wide range of writing. • Make comparisons	wide range of writing • Make comparisons
and a	connections to prior knowledge						within and across books	within and across books
	Draw conclusions							
	Hypothesise							
	Ask questions							