

Domains and Pawsome gang	2a Vocabulary Victor	2b Rex retriever	2c Summarising Sheba	2d Inferencing Iggy	2e Predicting Pip	
64.76						
	Vocabulary	Retrieving	Summarising	Inferring	Predicting	Reading behaviours and fluency
F1	Repeats words or phrases from familiar stories and know their meaning.	Fills in the missing word or phrase in a known nursery rhyme or story. E.g. Hunpty Dumpty sat on Identifies favourite rhymes and stories.	Identifies what the rhyme or story is about.	Understand 'why? e.g. why is this boy crying?	Can predict how the story might end	Looks at picture books and discusses what they see. Holds the book the correct way up. Turns the pages correctly Handles books carefully
F2	Uses vocabulary and forms of speech that are increasingly influenced by their experiences of books	Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall Describes main stories, settings, events and principal characters.	Identifies the beginning, middle and end.	Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories.	Can predict events and endings using picture prompts	Looks at books independently. Listens to and joins in with stories, poems and rhymes.
Y1	Identifies simple and recurring literary language Identifies the meaning of vocabulary in context Explains their understanding of texts that are pitched beyond the level they can read independently	With support, justifies their views about texts they have had read to them e.g. uses the word 'because' Recognises patterns in texts, e.g. repeated phrases and refrains Discusses the significance of the title Observes the punctuation and uses this to aid understanding Retrieves key information from a text Identifies complete sentences Identifies typical phrases e.g. story openings and endings Understands that there is a range of non-fiction texts, e.g. different layouts for instructions, non-fiction books etc. Begins to understand how written language can be structured differently according to genre e.g. in order to build surprise in a narrative or present facts in non-fiction Comments on things that interest them	Identifies how non-fiction texts are sequenced Identifies the beginning, middle and end of stories and pattern in poetry[]	Identifies goals/motives of the main character on the basis of what they have said and done e.g. T think she wants her daddy to help her build a sandcastle.' Expresses preferences linked to own experiences e.g. T like going to the beach too'. Uses different voices for characters when reading dialogue aloud Uses different voice pitch to indicate whether they are reading an exclamation or question	Predicts events and endings	Reads age-appropriate texts fluently, pauses appropriately, reading in phrases, and using punctuation with around 90% accuracy Re-reads to self- correct if meaning is lost Asks questions to clarify Connects what they read or hear to their own experiences Knows the voice telling the story is called the narrator

	· Discusses	Identifies words and phrases	Identifies the sequence of events	Demonstrates empathy with	Predicts with increasing	Self-corrects spontaneously and at the
Y2	effective	that link events	e.g. answers questions such as		3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
· ·				characters looking at	accuracy during reading and	point of error
· ·	language	Refers buck to the text for	Which event happened first?	descriptions and actions	then adapts prediction in	Sustains silent reading most of the time
	choices, e.g.	evidence	What happened before he fell	 Identifies evidence of change 	the light of new	 Sustains interest in longer narratives e.g. of
· ·	'slimy' is a good	 Retrieves information stated 	over?	as a result of events, for	information	short chapter book
· ·	word there	within text (may not be		example in character	 Predicts some key events 	 Recognises the difference between
· ·	because	obvious)		behaviour	of a story based on the	description in fiction and non-fiction e.g. in
· ·	 Identifies that 	 Uses evidence from a text - 		 Recognises that different 	settings described in the	non-fiction description is generally used for
	adverbs help to	may Look through the book to		characters have different	story opening.	precision rather than to create an emotion
	tell us how the	help them remember or use		thoughts/feelings about, views		response.
	character is	information		on and responses to particular		
· ·	feeling	 Shows awareness of use of 		scenarios e.g. that the wolf		
	,	features of organisation e.g.		would see the story of Red		
· ·		index, bold headings		Riding Hood differently from		
· ·		Makes statements about		the girl herself		
· ·		characters on the basis of		Explains how the way a		
· ·		what is said and done, making		character speaks reflects		
		note of how verbs and adverbs		their personality		
Į.						
		support their judgements e.g. 'I		Zuditit floo continuon tricinico iti		
Į.		think she is selfish/kind/angry		traditional tales e.g. use of		
		because it says she'		magic objects, good		
Į.		 Begins to understand that 		overcoming evil, a bad		
Į.		written language (standard		character learning a lesson and		
		English) has conventions that		changing their behaviour		
		don't apply in spoken language		 Evaluates simple persuasive 		
Į.		 Explains differences between 		devices e.g. says which posters		
		fiction and non-fiction		in a shop or TV adverts would		
		 Understands that books can be 		make them want to buy		
		used to find things out, and is		something, and why		
		beginning to do so		 With support, justifies their 		
Į.		Recognises that information is		views about what they have		
		grouped according to subject		read		
		Begins to use dictionaries,		1		
Į.		glossaries and indexes to locate				
		meanings and information				
		Identifies simple literary				
!						
!		language e.g. words/phrases that				
		identify a traditional				
!		tale/narrative/story				
!		Identifies elements of an				
!		author's style e.g. familiar				
!		characters, settings or common				
		themes				
!		 Identifies how settings and 				
		characters are created using				
!		specific vocabulary that creates				
		imagery				
		Identifies that the verbs used				
		for dialogue tell us how a				
!		character is feeling e.g. "I				
	I	grabbed" or he shouted.		1	1	1



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	2 a	2b	2 c	2d	2 e	2f	2g	2h	
	Vocabulary Victor	Rex retriever	Summarising Sheba	Inferencing Iggy	Predicting Pip	Cassie the	Arlo the Author	Cassie the	
			STEAM OF			commentator		commentato	
	Vocabulary	Retrieving	Summarising	Inferring	Predicting	Analysing	Authorial Intent	Comparing	Reading behaviours
	,			, and the second		, ,		, ,	and fluency
Y3	Identifies new vocabulary and sentence structure and discusses to develop understanding Identifies and understands meanings of a wide range of conjunctions used to link events together Identifies a range of standard words/phrases used at various stages of a narrative e.g. introduction, build up etc.	Refers back to the text for evidence when explaining Extracts information from tables and charts Recognises some different forms of poetry Retrieves information from text where there is competing (distracting) information Uses contents pages and indexes to locate, retrieve and record information from nonfiction texts Recognises different narrative genres Notices the difference between 1st and 3rd person accounts Identifies the conventions of different types of writing e.g. greetings in a letter/email, diary entries, numbers and headings in instructions	Summarises main ideas from a text Begins to identify themes across texts e.g. friendship, good and evil, bullying Bullying	Suggests reasons for actions and events Infers characters' feelings, motives, behaviour and relationships based on descriptions and their actions in the story Identifies with characters and makes links with own experiences when making judgements about the characters' actions Justifies their views about what they have read Identifies how settings are used to create atmosphere e.g. what words/phrases in this description indicate that bad things might be about to happen in this place? Identifies evidence of relationship between characters based on dialogue and behaviour Analyses the use of language to set scenes, build tension or create suspense Explains how words/phrases in the	Predicts what might happen from details stated and can indicate the strength/likelihood of their prediction being correct Predicts what might happened to be stated and can indicate the strength/likelihood of their prediction being correct	Analyses and compares plot structure Recognises the move from general to specific detail	Evaluates effectiveness of texts in terms of function, form and language features. Identifies how language structure and presentation (font size, bold, calligrams) contribute to meaning	Comments on the effect of scence changes e.g. moving from a safe to a dangerous place to build tension	Asks increasingly informed questions to improve understanding of a text e.g. T wonder if this is like because (linking to other texts), perhaps he did that because (linking own experiences/that of other characters) Comments on use of language using terminology including alliteration, rhythm, rhyme, simile Uses dictionaries independently to check meaning of new vocab

		description are linked to create suspense Explains how words/phroses in the description are linked to create an overall and consistent impression on the reader, for example, what other words/phroses in this passage tell us that he is a sinister character?					
Y4 Notes examples of descriptive language and explains the mood or atmosphere they create Notices key words and phrases used to convey passing of time to introduce paragraphs or chapters Identifies how specific words and phrases link sections, paragraphs and chapters Identifies how authors use precise vocabulary to meet the intended purpose/effect e.g. They slipped into the room unnoticed	in narrative issue/whole no	resolution of an by the author to persuade irrative the reader to feel sympathy are main ideas of or dislike	Predicts on the basis of mood or atmosphere how a character will behave in a particular setting	Analyses how the structure of non-fiction relates to its purpose e.g. how the points in a persuasive speech lead you to the author's viewpoint analyses how poetry is structured and its effect on the reader Exemplifies the move between generalisations and specific information	Understands how authors use a variety of sentence constructions e.g. relative clauses to add detail Explains the decisions that the author has made in setting up problems for the characters and choosing how to resolve them.	Comments on differences between what characters say and what they do	Listens to the opinions of others and adjusts own thinking/understanding where appropriate. Expresses personal preferences regarding the work of significant authors/poets Explains similarities and differences with own experiences.
Y5 Uses a range of strategies to identify the meaning of new vocabulary	Comments on use of language using	ain ideas from Provides evidence of text to characters changing during a	Identifies whether changes in characters met or challenged the	Analyses the structure of more complex non-linear	Recognises the style of different authors and	Identifies balanced and biased	Refines questions to deepen understanding of a text e.g. can
Identifies examples of effective description that evoke time or place	Notes how cohesion is achieved in different ways different ways incorporate the	mation from reasons where reasons are rts and can not obviously stated in the	reader's expectations	narratives (print and electronic texts that require choices to be	recognises their intended audience	viewpoints and discuss texts which explore	generate a further question based on an initial question that

commenting both on word and sentence choice Notes words and phrases in place and notes the effect that this in pre twentierth century writing which have changed their meaning over time Commenting both on word and sentence choice Identifies how the author signals into a summary of the whole text may have different perspectives in the story Considers the time and place where a story is set and looks for evidence of how where there is competing (distracting) information Where there is competing (distracting) information Changes Commenting both on word and particular into a summary of the whole text may have different particular into a summary of the whole text the characters may have different or creating multiple plots) Perspectives in the story Considers the time and place where a story is set and looks for evidence of how take through the text viewpoin (distracting) information Where there is competing (distracting) information Structures in similar story	thinking further • Uses technical and other terms needed for discussing what they hear and read e.g.
• Notes words and phrases in pre twentieth century has on them as the reader writing which have changed their meaning over time where is competing where there is competing where there is competing where there is competing changes the first that the reader can where a story is set and that the reader can take through the text viewpoing over time where there is competing that affects characters' had son them as the reader can where a story is set and the through the text viewpoing over time where there is competing that affects characters' Analyses paragraph changes	Uses technical and other terms needed for discussing what they hear and read e.g. metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style
in pre twentieth century writing which have changed their meaning over time where there is competing Considers the time and place where a story is set and looks for evidence of how take through the text viewpoint that diffects characters' Analyses paragraph changes	other terms needed for discussing what they hear and read e.g. in the metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style
writing which have Retrieves information, referring to changed their meaning over time where a story is set and looks for evidence of how over time where there is competing where the story over time where there is competing where there is competing that affects characters' that affects characters' Analyses paragraph	discussing what they hear and read e.g. in the metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style
changed their meaning more than one place in the text, and over time where there is competing that affects characters' take through the text changes	hear and read e.g. in the metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style
over time where there is competing that affects characters' Analyses paragraph charges	in the metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style
	analogy, imagery, style
(distracting) information behaviour and/or plot structures in similar story	
	and affact
• Identifies and compares underlying development texts noting and	una errect.
themes in a range of narrative texts • Explores in-depth the commenting on	 Justifies personal
e.g. can track words/phrases linked meaning of particular multi- similarities and	response to particular
with the theme throughout a layered (figurative) differences	texts and characters
narrative and note how the author word/phrases, deciding what	with evidence.
keeps reinforcing the theme effect the author most	
throughout. probably intended on the	
Identifies how an author varies pace reader and justifying this	
by using direct or reported speech with further evidence from	
at different points in a story the text	
Comments on how a character is Summarises ideas across	
built and presented, referring to paragraphs, identifying key	
dialogue, action and description details that support the	
Retrieves, records and presents main ideas	
ideas from non-fiction in a different . Identifies conventions	
format e.g. retrieves information across a range of non-fiction	
from a report to inform a text types and forms e.g.	
persuasive text first person in	
• Identifies precision in the use of autobiographies and can	
technical terminology and considers details described by the common described	
technicul techniculogy and considers itemity where a common the different reasons for why an convention has been	
author might use this e.g. for broken/breached/ignored	
genuinely informative reasons, or to Offer reasons for why the	
'bamboozle' the reader author may have chosen to	
do this	
• Analyses characters'	
appearance, actions and	
relationships and makes	
deductions about	
differences in patterns of	
relationships and attitudes	
· Identifies examples of	
dialogue that show different	
degrees of formality and	
considers what this implies	
about the relationships and	
context	
Shows understanding	
through emphasis, intonation	
and volume when performing	
Y6 · Analyses, and explains the · Retrieves information, referring to · Summarises competing views · Draws reasoned conclusions N/A · Justifies • Justifies • Explains	how a • Generates open
impact of, authors' more than one place in the text, and Analyses dialogue at certain from non-fiction texts personal agreement or personal	questions to explore a
techniques and use of where there is competing points in a story and which present differences response to disagreement with respons	
language e.g. expressive or (distracting) information summarises its purpose e.g. to of opinion narratives narrator's point of altered	3 1
figurative language, range • Recognises how the author of non- explain plot, show character • Analyses why and how scene with suitable view when various	
of sentence structure, fiction texts expresses, sequences and relationships, convey changes are made and how expansion e.g. evaluating a text, across c	
repetition etc and links points mood or create humour they affect characters and whether it was as the	personal preferences
Notices where the author Explains how poets create shades of Discusses main ideas from a events believable, narrative	
uses a wider range of meaning, justifying own views with text within a group and . Distinguishes between whether viewpoin	
uses a function in retaining, justifying with views with cohesive language to reference to the view and to other summarises the discussion implicit and explicit points dilemmas were changes	
conestive language to releterate to the lext and to their summarises the discussion implicit and expirit points are discussion implicit and expirit points are discussion implicit and expirit points are discussion implicit and expirit points.	
	, bui
themes competing in a text narrative	

adverbials/conjunctions	mind, when reading texts from our	Provides evidence to explain	n structures e.g.	understand	
such as 'on the other hand	literary heritage	how themes emerge and	stories within	why'	
	 Identifies and analyses conventions 	conventions are applied in a	stories,	,	
	across a range of non-fiction text	range of fiction and non-	flashbacks and		
	types and forms looking at the	fiction genres	can		
	differences in conventions within	Explains underlying themes			
	the same text type e.g. categorise	across a range of poetry e.			
		can form compilations of			
	sub-sets of persuasive texts into		by re-		
	groups	poems based on themes	telling/writing		
		explaining choses for the	the narrative		
		grouping, and considering	using a		
		the order of the poems in	different		
		the compilation.	structure		
		 Explains the intent of the 			
		author e.g. explains how th	·		
		author has tried to			
		manipulate the			
		emotions/bias of the reade	r		
		Identifies stock characters			
		in particular genres and loo			
		for evidence of characters			
		that challenge stereotypes			
		and surprise the reader e.g			
		in parody			