

Bury and Whitefield

English Reading

Progression Map

These should be used to recap and revisit learning from previous years, during 'Flashback' time. This will enable stronger schema to be built, supporting our children to remember key facts.

Our Curriculum Celebrates	
Resilience	
Creativity	
Critical Thinking	
Curiosity	
Challenge	
Culture	

			Phonics, Decoding	and Fluency			
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 Spot and suggest rhymes Count or clap syllables in words Recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother. To understand the five key concepts about print: Print has meaning; The names of different parts of a book; Print can have different purposes; Page sequencing; 	 To read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. To blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences. To read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. To read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. To say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. To read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending. To read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge. To read a few common exception words. 	 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 read words containing taught GPCs. To read words containing -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est endings. To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll. To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words. To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing 	 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 alternative sounds for graphemes. To read most words of two or more syllables. To read most Words containing common suffixes. To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word. To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out 	 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-, antiand auto- to begin to read aloud. To apply their growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including - ation, -ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, -sion, -tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud. To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words. 	 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 all Y3/Y4 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word. 	 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 -sion, -tion, -cial, - tial, -ant/-ance/- ancy, -ent/- ence/- ency, -able/-ably and -ible/ibly, to read aloud fluently. To read most Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word. 	 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. To read all Y5/ Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.

from top to bottom.	 programme (Rocket Phonics). To read some common irregular words. To re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. To read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words. 	 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. 	 unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation. To re-read these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading. To read words accurately and fluently without overt sounding and blending, e.g. at over 90 words per minute, in age-appropriate texts. 				
			Vocabulary Pr	ogression			
phonics, rhyme, count, clap, sound	letter, letter-sound, blend, phrase, sentence, digraph	alphabet, digraph, trigraph, vowel, consonant, phoneme, prefix, grapheme, syllable, decode	phonetically, multi- syllabic, plural, suffix	root word, near- homophone	irregular, fluently	synonyms, antonyms	morphology, etymology

	Comprehension Skills										
	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 Year	r 5 Year 6				
	 To enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what 	 To listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. To listen to and talk about selected non- 	 To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self-correct. To listen to and 	 To show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and 	 To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books 	compare texts range of from a wide identify variety of genres charact and writers. text typ	d a wide of genres, ying the teristics of pes (such use of the discussing, comparing and evaluating in depth across a wide range of genres, including				
	 happens. To understand 'why' questions, like: 'why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?' 	 fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary. To demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them 	discuss a wide range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry at a level beyond that at which they can read	 vocabulary provided by the teacher. To check that the text makes sense to them as they read to correct inaccurate 	 or textbooks. To use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character, setting). To check that the 	 range of first pe purposes. writing To identify and themes and autobic 	erson in myths, legends, traditional stories, modern fiction, ographies) fiction from our ferences literary heritage and				
,	 To be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or 	by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. • To compare and	 To link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences. 	 reading. To participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them (at a level beyond at 	 To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context. 	 To refer to authorial style, overall themes (e.g. triumph of To part discuss about k that are 	ticipate in traditions. sions To recognise more books complex themes in e read to what they read und those (such as loss or				
,	 a friend, using words as well as actions. To be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or 	 contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. To listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during 	 To retell familiar stories in increasing detail. To join in with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others say. 	 which they can read independently) and those that they can read for themselves, explaining their understanding and expressing their views. To become 	 To discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect. To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on 	letters, a diary building written in the own an first person or ideas a the use of challen presentational views devices such as courted	read, including through formal ously. presentations and ntify main debates,				
	 With an adult of a friend, using words as well as actions. To use a wider range of vocabulary. To engage in extended conversations about stories, 	 read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions. To offer explanation for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate. 	 To discuss the significance of titles and events. To discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known. To begin to make simple inferences. 	 To become increasingly familiar with and to retell a wide range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales. To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related. 	 questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. To justify predictions using evidence from the text. To retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts. 	 To identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning. To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph To discussion 	hore than ragraph on the topic and using notes where necessary. To listen to guidance and feedback on the quality of their opeers explanations and contributions to discussions and to				

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learning new	 To anticipate (where 	To predict what	•	To recognise simple		and summarise		by the author to		when participating
vocabulary.	appropriate) key events	might happen on		recurring literary		these.		create effect		in discussions.
	in stories.	the basis of what		language in stories	•	To discuss		including	•	To draw out key
	 To learn new 	has been read so		and poetry.		vocabulary used		figurative		information and to
	vocabulary.	far.	•	To ask and answer		to capture		language.		summarise the main
	 To use new vocabulary 			questions about a		readers' interest	•	To evaluate the		ideas in a text.
	throughout the day.			text.		and imagination.		use of authors'	•	To distinguish
	• To retell the story once		•	To make links	•	To draw		language and		independently
	they have developed a			between the text		inferences from		explain how it		between statements
	deep familiarity with			they are reading and		characters'		has created an		of fact and opinion,
	the text; some as exact			other texts they have		feelings,		impact on the		providing reasoned
	repetition and some in			read (in texts that		thoughts and		reader.		justifications for
	their own words.			they can read		motives that	•	To draw		their views.
	• To use new vocabulary			independently).		justifies their		inferences from	•	To compare
	in different contexts.		•	To discuss and clarify		actions,		characters'		characters, settings
	• To listen to and talk			the meanings of		supporting their		feelings,		and themes within a
	about selected non-			words, linking new		views with		thoughts and		text and across
	fiction to develop a			meanings to known		evidence from		motives.		more than one text.
	deep familiarity with			vocabulary.		the text.	•	To make	•	To analyse and
	new knowledge and		•	To discuss their	•	To justify		predictions		evaluate the use of
	vocabulary.			favourite words and		predictions from		based on details		language, including
	• To offer explanations			phrases.		details stated		stated and		figurative language
	for why things might		•	To make inferences		and implied.		implied,		and how it is used
	happen, making use of			on the basis of what	•	To use all of the		justifying them		for effect, using
	recently introduced			is being said and		organisational		in detail with		technical
	vocabulary from			done.		devices available		evidence from		terminology such as
	stories, non-fiction,		•	To predict what		within a non-		the text.		metaphor, simile,
	rhymes and poems			might happen on the		fiction text to	•	To use		analogy, imagery,
	when appropriate.			basis of what has		retrieve, record		knowledge of		style and effect.
	• To use and understand			been read so far in a		and discuss		texts and	•	To consider
	recently introduced			text.		information.		organisation		different accounts of
	vocabulary during		•	To recognise that	•	To use		devices to		the same event and
	discussions about			non-fiction books are		dictionaries to		retrieve, record		to discuss
	stories, non-fiction,			often structured in		check the		and discuss		viewpoints (both of
	rhymes and poems and			different ways.		meaning of	1	information		authors and of
	during role play.					words that they	1	from fiction and		fictional characters).
	 To invent, adapt and 					have read.	1	non-fiction	•	To discuss how
	recount narratives and							texts.		characters change
	stories with their peers						1			and develop
	and their teacher.						1			through texts by
		L	1				1			

							 drawing inferences based on indirect clues. To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts. To use non-fiction materials for purposeful information and in contexts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find out information.
			Vocabulary P	rogression			
question	character, story, explain, poem, compare	fiction, retell, vocabulary, fairy-tale, setting, title	traditional tale, sequence, repetition/recurring, non- fiction	reference, plot, genre, summarise, fact, opinion, capture, interest, motive, justify, prediction	genre, purpose, theme, authorial style, presentational device, structure, inference, implied	figurative language, evaluate, impact	justification, technical terminology, analogy, viewpoint

			Poetry and Per	formance			
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 To sing a large repertoire of songs. To know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. To take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. To begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses etc To remember and sing entire songs. To create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know. 	 To engage in story times. To learn rhymes, poems and songs. To sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. To develop storylines in their pretend play. To make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. To perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music. 	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 make the meaning clear. 	 To prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show some awareness of the audience when reading aloud. To begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud. 	 To recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry). To prepare and perform poems and play scripts with appropriate techniques (intonation, tone, volume and action) to show awareness of the audience when reading aloud. 	 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.
			Vocabulary Pro				
sing, song, rhyme, pretend	story, poem, melody	pitch, recite, acrostic	intonation, riddle, diamonte	audience, performance, kenning, volume	haiku, tone	cinquain	