



Learning and Progression Steps Group Reading Grids

Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) in Reading

What are Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS)

The Learning and Progression Steps are designed to scaffold the learning required in order to meet the expectations of the National Curriculum. Statements in the Lancashire Key Learning for Reading document have been broken down into smaller steps to support teachers in planning appropriate learning opportunities. These key pieces of learning will support pupils in becoming effective and reflective independent readers.

Where have they come from?

The Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) have been derived from the *Lancashire Key Learning in Reading* statements, identified primarily from the National Curriculum 2014 programmes of study.

How are they different from the *Key Learning Statements*?

The Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) are smaller, progressive steps which support learning towards the *Key Learning in Reading* expectations. LAPS are numerically ordered from LAP 1 to LAP 3, to reflect the gradual development of the skill/s involved.

How are they different from the *Key Learning Indicators of Performance (KLIPs)*?

The Key Learning Indicators of Performance (KLIPs) document is an assessment tool. The Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) document is a planning tool and is not intended to be used for summative assessment purposes.

Does LAP 1 mean a child is 'entering', LAP 2 'developing' and LAP 3 'secure'?

No. The terms 'entering', 'developing' and 'secure' are used in Lancashire's assessment approach, KLIPs, as summative judgements in relation to age related expectations. Definitions for these terms can be found in the introduction to the KLIPs document.

How might *Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) in Reading* be useful?

Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) may be used in a number of ways.

For whole class teaching, LAPS may be used to support differentiation. When planning Guided Reading, it may be appropriate to use LAPS statements to inform learning objectives for a session or number of sessions. In order to ensure that gaps in learning are addressed, teachers may find it helpful to use different LAPS grids for different groups.

Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS) in Reading

LAPS should be selected according to the learning needs of the individual or group. Some children may need to progress through LAPS 1, 2 and 3 in order to meet an age related expectation, whereas others may have a different starting point, perhaps beginning at LAP 3, thus meeting the age related expectation sooner. Emphasis however, should always be on developing breadth and depth of learning to ensure skills, knowledge and understanding are sufficiently embedded before moving on.

Are LAPS suitable to use as pupil targets for reading?

The Lancashire Primary English Team has produced an accompanying document which contains pupil targets written in child-friendly language. These targets relate directly to the Learning and Progression Steps (LAPS).

The following Lancashire reading documents can be downloaded from **www.lancsngfl.ac.uk**

- Key Learning in Reading
- Learning and Progression Steps in Reading (LAPS)
- Pupil Targets for Reading
- Key Learning Indicators of Performance in Reading (KLIPs)

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 1 LAP 1

Range:	▪ Fiction, non-fiction and poetry books linked to developing phonic knowledge – phonically decodable texts.	Approximate Phonics Phase:		4/5	Year 1		
		Approximate Book Band:			Class:		
				Group:			
		Date/Term:					
Dimensions	Year 1 LAP 1						
Word reading	Read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge.						
	Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.						
	Respond speedily with the correct sound to grapheme for the 44 phonemes.						
	Recognise and use the different ways of pronouncing the same grapheme; e.g. ea in <i>bread</i> and <i>seat</i> ; o in <i>post</i> and <i>slot</i> ; a in <i>hat</i> and <i>was</i> ; ow in <i>snow</i> and <i>cow</i> .						
	Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words.						
	Read common exception words, noting tricky parts (see Year 1 list below).						
	Read words containing –s, -es endings.						
	Split two syllable words into the separate syllables to support blending for reading, e.g. <i>jumping</i> , <i>pocket</i> , <i>longer</i> , <i>boxes</i> .						
	Read the contraction <i>I’m</i> .						
	Develop fluency, accuracy and confidence by re-reading books.						
Developing pleasure in reading and motivation to read	When prompted through questioning, relates texts to own experiences, e.g. <i>Have you ever been to the beach?</i>						
	Recognise and join in with language patterns and repetition during class story times.						
	Orally retell stories using props and pictures.						
	Enjoy and recite simple rhymes and poems.						
	Make personal reading choices, e.g. from the class library.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 1 LAP 1

Understanding books which they can read themselves and those which are read to them	Discuss key vocabulary, linking meanings of new words to those already known.						
	Activate prior knowledge e.g. <i>what do you know about minibests?</i>						
	Recognise when a text does not make sense while reading.						
	Develop and demonstrate their understanding of characters through role play and drama.						
	Give opinions about books, stories and poems.						
	Demonstrate understanding of texts by answering questions related to who, what, where and when.						
	Discuss the main events in stories.						
	Make predictions based on what has been read so far.						
	Identify the main characters in stories.						
	Recall information from non-fiction texts, e.g. <i>by saying something they have found out.</i>						
	Locate parts of text by naming or labelling e.g. <i>titles, contents page and labelled diagram.</i>						
Participating in discussion	In discussions about books, listen to what others say, responding by nodding or maintaining eye contact.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 1 LAP 2

Range:	▪ Fiction, non-fiction and poetry books linked to developing phonic knowledge – phonically decodable texts.		Approximate Phonics Phase:	5 Green / Orange	Year 1		
			Approximate Book Band:		Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 1 LAP 2						
Word reading	Read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge.						
	Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.						
	Respond speedily with the correct sound to grapheme for the 44 phonemes.						
	Recognise and use the different ways of pronouncing the same grapheme; e.g. i in <i>fin</i> and <i>mind</i> ; er in <i>farmer</i> and <i>her</i> ; g in <i>giant</i> and <i>grand</i> ; ear in <i>pearl</i> and <i>hearing</i> .						
	Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words.						
	Read common exception words, noting tricky parts (see Year 1 list below).						
	Read words containing <i>-ing</i> , <i>-ed</i> endings.						
	Split two syllable words, including compound words, into the separate syllables to support blending for reading, e.g. <i>picnic</i> , <i>sticker</i> , <i>dinner</i> ; <i>haircut</i> , <i>something</i> , <i>flipchart</i> .						
	Read words with contractions e.g. <i>I'm</i> , <i>I'll</i> , <i>we'll</i> .						
	Develop fluency, accuracy and confidence by re-reading books.						
Read more challenging texts using phonics and common exception word recognition.							
Developing pleasure in reading and motivation to read	Relate texts to own experiences.						
	Recognise and join in with language patterns and repetition in stories, e.g. <i>fairy stories</i> , <i>traditional tales</i> and <i>stories by well-known authors</i> .						
	Orally retell familiar stories in a range of contexts, e.g. <i>small world</i> , <i>role play</i> , <i>storytelling</i> .						
	Enjoy and recite rhymes and poems including traditional verse.						
	Make personal reading choices and give simple reasons for their selection.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 1 LAP 2

Understanding books which they can read themselves and those which are read to them	Discuss key vocabulary, linking meanings of new words to those already known.						
	Activate prior knowledge e.g. <i>what do you know about minibeasts?</i>						
	Recognise when a text does not make sense while reading and, with prompting, can correct.						
	Develop and demonstrate their understanding of characters and events through role play and drama.						
	Give opinions and, when prompted, support with reasons.						
	Demonstrate understanding of texts by answering questions related to who, what, where, when, why, how.						
	Identify and discuss the main events in stories using words like <i>first, next, after that, later on, at the end.</i>						
	Make predictions based on what has been read so far and give simple reasons.						
	Identify and describe the main characters in stories. Capture simply in writing, e.g. <i>character profile, role on the wall.</i>						
	Discuss the title and predict what the story might be about.						
	Answer 'why' questions requiring basic inference, e.g. <i>Why do you think he said...? Why do you think he did that?</i>						
	Recall specific information from non-fiction texts by answering simple oral questions.						
	Locate parts of text that give particular information, e.g. <i>titles, contents page and labelled diagram.</i>						
Participating in discussion	In discussions about books, listen to what others say and take turns to speak as directed by the teacher.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 1 LAP 3

Range:	▪ Fiction, non-fiction and poetry books linked to developing phonic knowledge – phonically decodable texts.	Approximate Phonics Phase:		5	Year 1		
		Approximate Book Band:			Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 1 LAP 3						
Word reading	Read aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge (<i>Letters and Sounds</i> Phase 5).						
	Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words (<i>Letters and Sounds</i> Phase 5).						
	Respond speedily with the correct sound to grapheme for the 44 phonemes (<i>Letters and Sounds</i> Phase 5).						
	Recognise and use the different ways of pronouncing the same grapheme; e.g. c in <i>ice</i> and <i>cream</i> ; ch in <i>chef</i> , <i>school</i> and <i>church</i> ; ou in <i>could</i> , <i>found</i> , <i>you</i> and <i>shoulder</i> .						
	Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words.						
	Read common exception words, noting tricky parts (see Year 1 list below).						
	Read words containing –s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er, -est endings.						
	Split two and three syllable words into the separate syllables to support blending for reading, e.g. <i>farmyard</i> , <i>playground</i> , <i>September</i> , <i>Saturday</i> , <i>internet</i> , <i>animal</i> , <i>Africa</i> .						
	Read words with contractions e.g. <i>I’m</i> , <i>I’ll</i> , <i>we’ll</i> and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter.						
	Develop fluency, accuracy and confidence by re-reading books.						
	Read more challenging texts using phonics and common exception word recognition.						
Developing pleasure in reading and motivation to read	Relate texts to own experiences and describe with some detail.						
	Use patterns and repetition to orally retell familiar stories in a range of contexts, e.g. <i>small world</i> , <i>role play</i> , <i>storytelling</i> .						
	Enjoy and recite rhymes and poems and express preferences.						
	Make personal reading choices and give more detailed reasons for their selection.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 1 LAP 3

Understanding books which they can read themselves and those which are read to them	Discuss key vocabulary, linking meanings of new words to those already known.						
	Activate prior knowledge of the subject e.g. <i>what do you know about minibeasts?</i>						
	Check that texts make sense while reading and self-correct.						
	Develop and demonstrate their understanding of characters and events through role play and drama, drawing on language from the text.						
	Give opinions and support with reasons e.g. <i>I like the Little Red Hen because she...</i>						
	Demonstrate understanding of texts by asking and answering questions related to who, what, where, when, why, how.						
	Identify, discuss and sequence the main events in stories. Record simply, e.g. <i>story map</i> .						
	Make predictions based on what has been read so far and give reasons.						
	Identify, describe and discuss the main characters in stories. Capture simply in writing, e.g. <i>wanted poster, character profile</i> .						
	Discuss the title of books they read themselves and those which are read to them. Suggest how titles relate to the events in the whole story e.g. <i>The Runaway Train; Not Now Bernard!</i>						
	Answer 'why' questions requiring basic inference, e.g. <i>Why do you think he said...? Why do you think he did that?</i>						
	Recall specific information from non-fiction texts.						
	Use parts of text to find information, e.g. <i>titles, contents page and labelled diagram</i> .						
Participating in discussion	In discussions about texts, listen to what others say and take turns to speak.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 2 LAP 1

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. traditional tales, tales from other cultures, adventure stories. ▪ Non-fiction e.g. instructions, letters, non-chronological reports, explanations. ▪ Poetry e.g. classic poems, poems on a theme, riddles, rhyming poems.	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 2		
		Approximate Book Band:		Purple / Gold	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 2 LAP 1						
Word reading	Read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately.						
	Re-read books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.						
	Read frequently encountered words, including high frequency words linked to phonics phase, quickly and accurately without overt sounding and blending.						
	Read accurately by blending the sounds in words, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes, e.g. ow in <i>clown</i> and <i>willow</i> .						
	Read words containing common suffixes e.g. <i>-ing</i> , <i>-ed</i> , <i>-er</i> , <i>-est</i> , <i>-y</i> .						
	Read further common exception words, noting tricky parts (see Year 2 list below).						
Developing pleasure in reading and motivation to read	Sequence the main events in stories using prompts, e.g. pictures, objects or questions. Discuss in a small group.						
	Orally retell simple stories, fairy tales and traditional tales as part of a group.						
	Recognise the use of repetitive language within a simple story.						
	Learn and recite a poem.						
	Make personal reading choices and provide recommendations to others.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 2 LAP 1

Understanding books which they can read themselves and those which are read to them	Choose favourite words and phrases from a text.						
	Identify unfamiliar words within the context of a text and discuss meanings as a group.						
	Take note of punctuation when reading e.g. <i>pausing at full stops, question marks and exclamation marks.</i>						
	Pose and orally rehearse questions prior to reading non-fiction texts.						
	Recognise when a text does not make sense while reading.						
	Demonstrate understanding of fiction and non-fiction texts by orally asking and answering <i>who, what, where, when, why, how</i> questions.						
	Discuss their understanding of a text and give opinions e.g. <i>I wouldn't like to live next door to those noisy pirates!</i>						
	Develop and demonstrate their understanding of characters through role play and drama, e.g. hot seating, magic mirror, magic microphone.						
	Draw inferences about characters from the text e.g. <i>what is the character thinking, saying and feeling?</i>						
	Make predictions based on what has been read so far and give reasons.						
	Identify how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. <i>sub-headings, contents, bullet points, glossary, diagrams.</i>						
Participating in discussion	Make contributions to discussions about texts in different group situations, e.g. <i>pairs, guided groups.</i>						
	In discussions about books, listen to contributions from others and give simple responses, e.g. <i>I agree because..., I disagree because...</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 2 LAP 2

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. traditional tales, tales from other cultures, adventure stories. ▪ Non-fiction e.g. instructions, letters, non-chronological reports, explanations. ▪ Poetry e.g. classic poems, poems on a theme, riddles, rhyming poems.	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 2		
		Approximate Book Band:	Gold / White	Class:			
				Group:			
				Date/Term:			
Dimensions	Year 2 LAP 2						
Word reading	Read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately and automatically.						
	Re-read books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.						
	Read frequently encountered words, including high frequency words linked to phonics phase, quickly and accurately without overt sounding and blending.						
	Read accurately by blending the sounds in words, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.						
	Read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain alternative sounds for grapheme e.g. ea in <i>treated</i> and <i>heading</i> ; c in <i>carrot</i> and <i>recently</i> .						
	Read words containing common suffixes e.g. <i>–ness</i> , <i>–ment</i> , <i>–ful</i> , <i>–ly</i> .						
	Read further common exception words, noting tricky parts (see Year 2 list below).						
Developing pleasure in reading and motivation to read	Discuss and sequence the main events in stories.						
	Using their own story map, orally retell stories, fairy tales and traditional tales.						
	Recognise the use of repetitive language within a poem.						
	Learn and recite a range of poems.						
	Begin to develop and talk about personal reading preferences for particular authors or types of books.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 2 LAP 2

Understanding books which they can read themselves and those which are read to them	Identify and discuss favourite words and phrases from a text.						
	Identify and discuss words within the context of a text, linking new meanings to known vocabulary, e.g. <i>a toad is similar to a frog</i> .						
	Take note of punctuation when reading aloud, e.g. <i>pausing at commas which separate items in a list</i> .						
	Pose, orally rehearse and write questions prior to reading non-fiction.						
	Recognise when a text does not make sense while reading and, with prompting, can correct.						
	Demonstrate understanding of fiction and non-fiction texts by asking and answering, orally and in writing, <i>who, what, where, when, why, how</i> questions.						
	Explain and discuss their understanding of a text, giving opinions e.g. <i>I think Dougal should stay in Atlantis because he will not have to do his boring job anymore</i> .						
	Develop and demonstrate their understanding of characters and events through role play and drama, e.g. <i>improvisation, freeze frames and thought tracking</i> .						
	Draw inferences about characters and events from the text e.g. <i>why do you think that happened; how do you think the problem will be resolved?</i>						
	Make predictions based on what has been read so far and give reasons.						
	Locate information from a non-fiction text using the contents page, index, labelled diagrams and charts.						
Participating in discussion	Make thoughtful contributions to discussions about texts in different group situations, e.g. <i>pairs, guided groups, whole class</i> .						
	In discussing books, consider other points of view put forward by the teacher and/or peers.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 2 LAP 3

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>traditional tales, tales from other cultures, adventure stories.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>instructions, letters, non-chronological reports, explanations.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poems, poems on a theme, riddles, rhyming poems.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 2		
		Approximate Book Band:		Gold / White	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 2 LAP 3						
Word reading	Read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.						
	Re-read books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.						
	Read frequently encountered words, including high frequency words linked to phonics phase, quickly and accurately without overt sounding and blending.						
	Read accurately and automatically words of two or more syllables that contain alternative sounds for a grapheme e.g. ou in <i>shoulder, roundabout, grouping.</i>						
	Read longer and less familiar texts independently.						
	Read words containing common suffixes e.g. <i>-ness, -ment, -ful, -less -ly, -ing, -ed, -er, -est, -y.</i>						
	Read further common exception words, noting tricky parts (see Year 2 list below).						
Developing pleasure in reading and motivation to read	Discuss the main events in stories and sequence using language such as <i>First of all..., Moments later..., After a while..., Finally...</i>						
	Use their own story maps to orally retell a wider range of stories, fairy tales and traditional tales to different audiences.						
	Recognise the use of repetitive language within a text or poem (e.g. <i>run, run as fast as you can</i>) and across texts (e.g. <i>long, long ago in a land far away...</i>).						
	Learn and recite a range of poems using appropriate intonation.						
	Demonstrate enthusiasm for particular authors and types of book, choosing to read these for pleasure.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 2 LAP 3

Understanding books which they can read themselves and those which are read to them	Identify, discuss and collect favourite words and phrases, e.g. <i>make lists of words according to word class (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs).</i>						
	Identify and discuss words within the context of a text, using morphology to work out the meaning of unfamiliar words e.g. <i>terror, terrorised.</i>						
	Take note of punctuation by using tone and intonation when reading aloud, e.g. <i>pausing at full stops, changing voice in response to an exclamation mark and question mark.</i>						
	Activate prior knowledge, raise questions, and find and note answers e.g. <i>What do we know? What do we want to know? What have we learned?</i>						
	Check that texts make sense while reading and self-correct.						
	Demonstrate understanding of fiction and non-fiction texts by asking and answering, orally and in writing, <i>who, what, where, when, why, how</i> questions.						
	Explain and discuss their understanding, giving opinions and supporting with reasons e.g. <i>Hansel was clever when he put stones in his pocket because...</i>						
	Develop and demonstrate their understanding of characters and events through role play and drama, drawing on language from the text.						
	Draw inferences about characters and events referring to specific evidence from the text e.g. <i>what do you think the character is feeling when...? What makes you think this?</i>						
	Make predictions based on what has been read so far and give reasons.						
	Locate specific information in order to answer questions from a selection of non-fiction texts. Find information using the contents page, index, labelled diagrams and charts.						
Participating in discussion	Make extended contributions to discussions about a range of text types.						
	Join in with group discussions linked to reading, considering and responding to contributions from others.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 3 LAP 1

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>fables, fairy tales, folk tales, mystery and adventure, play scripts.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>recounts, diaries, non-chronological reports, persuasion.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, shape poems, calligrams, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 3		
		Approximate Book Band:		White / Lime	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 3 LAP 1						
Word reading	Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words, e.g. <i>forget, forgetting; begin, beginner; garden, gardening, gardener; prefer, preferred.</i>						
	Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. un-, dis-, mis (meaning 'not'): <i>unacceptable, unlock, unbelievable; disappoint, disagree, disappear, disobey; misbehave, mislead, misspell.</i>						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -ly (meaning 'in this way'): <i>sadly, finally, completely.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 3 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list) - see below.						
Pleasure	Identify the main events from a story in sequence by saying what happened at each stage, e.g. <i>first of all..., later on..., after that..., eventually..., finally...</i> etc.						
	Orally retell stories including all main events in sequence.						
	Discuss morals in fables, e.g. <i>The Hare and the Tortoise, The Fox and the Crow, The Lion and the Mouse.</i>						
	Identify and discuss conventions of fables e.g. <i>animals which behave like humans, a lesson learnt, one or two characters only.</i>						
	Prepare poems to read aloud by text marking, colour coding and annotating to support rehearsal and performance.						
Understanding	Choose favourite words and phrases from a range of texts.						
	Identify unfamiliar words and discuss possible meanings.						
	Use the first two letters to locate words in a dictionary.						
	Use expression when reading aloud.						
	Take note of punctuation by using tone and intonation when reading aloud, e.g. <i>pausing at full stops, changing voice in response to an exclamation mark and question mark.</i>						
	Discuss their understanding of the text using tentative language, e.g. <i>Perhaps..., I am interested by...</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 3 LAP 1

	Raise own questions during the reading process to deepen understanding e.g. <i>What did he do..., What did he think when...?</i>						
	Draw inferences around characters actions, e.g. <i>Why did the Pied Piper take revenge? Why did the hare challenge the tortoise to a race?</i>						
	Make predictions based on details stated.						
	Respond to a statement using true or false; give simple reasons, drawing on the text, e.g. <i>The Snow Queen is an evil character – true or false?</i>						
	Discuss the purpose of paragraphs in non-fiction texts, e.g. <i>non-chronological reports, biographies, persuasive letters.</i>						
	Analyse texts looking at structure and presentation e.g. <i>persuasive letters and leaflets, shape poems and calligrams.</i>						
Non-fiction information retrieval	Activate prior knowledge and prepare for research by creating a mind map, or concept map, of what is already known about the subject.						
	Identify how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. <i>sub headings, bullet points, glossaries, diagrams.</i>						
	Use a title, cover and blurb to determine whether a book will provide relevant information for research.						
	Locate features of information texts in print and on screen, e.g. <i>contents, index, page numbers, hyperlinks and icons.</i>						
	Record information from non-fiction texts. Complete charts using key words, phrases or sentences.						
Discussion	Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently, e.g. <i>answering questions, and making relevant comments.</i>						
	Develop and agree on rules for effective discussion, taking turns and listening to what others say.						
	Discuss and follow simple rules for discussion.						
	Make contributions in group situations e.g. <i>pairs and guided groups.</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 3 LAP 2

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>fables, fairy tales, folk tales, mystery and adventure, play scripts.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>recounts, diaries, non-chronological reports, persuasion.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, shape poems, calligrams, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 3		
		Approximate Book Band:		Lime / Brown	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 3 LAP 2						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words, e.g. limit , <i>limiting, limited, limitation.</i>						
	Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. re- (meaning 'again' or 'back'), pre- (meaning 'before') <i>refresh, redecorate, reappear; preschool, prepay, prehistoric.</i>						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -ly (meaning 'in this way'): <i>energetically, frantically, gently, nobly, comically.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 3 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list) - see below.						
Pleasure	Identify and record the main events of a story in sequence, e.g. story map, story board. Use to retell.						
	Orally retell stories including detail and vocabulary from the text to engage the listener.						
	Discuss themes in fairy tales and folk tales e.g. <i>good over evil, weak and strong, wise and foolish, rich and poor.</i>						
	Discuss conventions of fairy tales or folk tales, introduced by the teacher e.g. <i>magical sentence, a wish, a spell or a chant, repeated several times.</i>						
	Prepare poems or play scripts to read aloud by text marking, colour coding and annotating to support rehearsal and performance.						
Understanding	Identify and discuss favourite words and phrases which capture the reader's interest and imagination.						
	Work out the meaning of unfamiliar words by using the context.						
	Use dictionaries (first two letters) to check meanings of words they have read and identify the <i>appropriate</i> definition in relation to the context of the text.						
	Use appropriate intonation and expression when reading aloud.						
	Take note of punctuation when reading aloud, e.g. <i>show a rising inflection in response to a question mark.</i>						
	Discuss their understanding of the text using tentative language, e.g. <i>I am puzzled by..., I'd like to know if..., I'm not sure but...</i>						
	Raise own questions during the reading process to deepen understanding e.g. <i>Why did..., How did...? What happened when...?</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 3 LAP 2

	Draw inferences around characters thoughts, feelings and actions.						
	Make plausible predictions based on details stated.						
	Provide evidence to support a statement provided by the teacher, e.g. <i>The Iron Man is a mysterious character. What evidence is there to support this point?</i>						
	Discuss the purpose of paragraphs in non-fiction texts and identify the key idea of each paragraph, e.g. <i>discussion texts, information texts.</i>						
	Analyse texts looking at language, structure and presentation e.g. <i>poems on a theme, discussion texts.</i>						
Non-fiction information retrieval	Prepare for research by identifying what is already known and generate possible questions about the subject.						
	Describe how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. text boxes, contents, bullet points, glossaries, diagrams.						
	Use the title and contents page to appraise whether a book will provide relevant information for research.						
	Locate features of information texts in print and on screen, e.g. <i>contents, index, headings, sub-headings, page numbers, hyperlinks, icons and drop down menus.</i>						
	Record information from non-fiction texts by making simple notes e.g. <i>key words and phrases, page references and headings, and use these in subsequent writing.</i>						
Discussion	Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently, e.g. <i>generating, asking and answering questions, making comments using tentative language.</i>						
	Consider and choose from a selection of rules for effective discussion provided by the teacher.						
	Make and respond to contributions in group situations e.g <i>pairs and guided groups.</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 3 LAP 3

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>fables, fairy tales, folk tales, mystery and adventure, play scripts.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>recounts, diaries, non-chronological reports, persuasion.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, shape poems, calligrams, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 3		
		Approximate Book Band:		Brown	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 3 LAP 3						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words, e.g. <i>base, basic, basically; drama, dramatic, dramatically.</i>						
	Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. in-, im- (meaning ‘not’): <i>incorrect, inactive, inappropriate; impossible, immature, impolite.</i>						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. –ous (meaning ‘full of’): <i>mountainous, humorous, poisonous, dangerous, courageous.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 3 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list) - see below.						
Pleasure	Sequence the main events in stories, orally and in note/picture form. Discuss each main event, sharing opinions.						
	Orally retell stories, engaging the listener through eye contact, expression and gesture.						
	Identify and discuss themes in fairy tales and folk tales e.g. <i>good over evil, weak and strong, wise and foolish, mean and generous, rich and poor.</i>						
	Identify and discuss conventions of fairy tales and folk tales e.g. <i>numbers three and seven in fairy tales, characters who speak in riddles, rhymes or old-fashioned English.</i>						
	Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.						
Understanding	Identify, discuss and independently collect favourite words and phrases which capture the reader’s interest and imagination.						
	Explain the meaning of unfamiliar words by using the context.						
	Use dictionaries (first two letters) to check meanings of words they have read, identifying the <i>appropriate</i> definition and explaining its use in relation to the context of the text.						
	Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume when reading aloud.						
	Take note of punctuation when reading aloud, e.g. <i>changing voice in response to inverted commas, pausing at commas in lists and commas used to demarcate clauses.</i>						
	Discuss their understanding of the text using tentative language, e.g. <i>At first I thought...but now..., I was wondering whether..., Does anyone else think that...?</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 3 LAP 3

	Raise own questions during the reading process to deepen understanding e.g. <i>Why did the character...?, What might happen if she..., How did he know about...?</i>						
	Draw inferences around characters' thoughts, feelings and actions, and justify with evidence from the text.						
	Make predictions based on details stated, giving reasons.						
	Justify responses to the text using the PE prompt (Point + Evidence).						
	Discuss the purpose of paragraphs and identify the key idea of each paragraph by labelling, e.g. <i>explanations, information texts</i> .						
	Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation e.g. <i>play scripts, classic poetry, explanations</i> .						
Non-fiction information retrieval	Prepare for research by identifying what is already known about the subject, generate key questions to structure the task, e.g. <i>create a KWL grid</i> . Complete the KWL grid with answers to questions generated.						
	Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. <i>text boxes, contents, bullet points, glossaries, diagrams</i> .						
	Quickly appraise a text to evaluate usefulness.						
	Navigate texts in print and on screen using contents, index, headings, sub-headings, page numbers, hyperlinks, icons and drop down menus.						
	Record information from a range of non-fiction texts. Make clear notes by identifying key words, phrases or sentences in reading and making use of simple formats to capture key points, e.g. <i>flow chart, 'for' and 'against' columns</i> .						
Discussion	Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently, e.g. <i>expressing preferences, providing opinions, generating, asking and answering questions, and making relevant comments</i> .						
	Develop and agree on rules for effective discussion, taking turns and listening to what others say.						
	Make and respond to contributions in a variety of group situations e.g. <i>whole class, pairs, guided groups, book circles</i> .						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 4 LAP 1

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>myths, fairy tales, fantasy, issues and dilemmas, play scripts.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>newspapers, explanations, information, persuasion, discussion.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, kenning, haiku, cinquain, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 4		
					Class:		
		Approximate Book Band:		Brown / Grey	Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 4 LAP 1						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words, e.g. <i>fame, famous, famously; surprise, surprisingly; decide, undecided, decision, indecisive; appear, reappear, disappear, appearance; favour, favourite, favourable.</i>						
	Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. ir- (meaning 'not'): <i>irregular, irreplaceable, irresponsible;</i> il- (meaning 'not') <i>illegal; illogical.</i>						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings of nouns e.g. -tion (meaning 'act of' or 'state of'): <i>invention, description;</i> -ssion (meaning 'act of' or 'state of'): <i>confession, admission.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 4 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list) - see below.						
Pleasure	Speak confidently about texts using prompts such as: <i>I really liked the part when..., The scariest/funniest/saddest part was ...; The part I really saw in my imagination was...</i>						
	Prepare a poem and/or play script to perform to the class. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal. Perform with expression.						
	Orally retell myths, fairy tales and tales from other cultures, engaging the listener through eye contact, expression and gesture.						
Understanding	Identify, discuss and collect favourite words and phrases which capture the reader's interest and imagination in poetry and narrative texts.						
	Identify key vocabulary and discuss possible meanings.						
	Use the first three letters to locate words in a dictionary.						
	Use punctuation to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud to a range of audiences, e.g. <i>changing voice in response to inverted commas, pausing at commas in lists and commas used to demarcate clauses.</i>						
	Make predictions from different parts of the story, based on information stated.						
	Demonstrate active reading strategies and capture in reading journals e.g. <i>generating questions, finding answers, story shapes and charts, role on the wall.</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 4 LAP 1

	Identify and discuss themes introduced by the teacher e.g. <i>safe and dangerous, rich and poor</i> .						
	Draw inferences around characters' actions and justify with evidence from the text.						
	Justify responses to the text using the PE prompt. Using a P oint provided by the teacher, children find supporting E vidence (Point + Evidence).						
	Identify the main idea from one paragraph and summarise orally e.g. <i>In narrative - The main character is alarmed because... or in a Newspaper – The event took place on... at...</i>						
	Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation and how these contribute to meaning e.g. <i>newspapers, classic poetry, explanations</i> .						
	Recognise different forms of poetry e.g. <i>limericks, riddles, calligrams, classic poems, narrative poems</i> .						
Non-fiction information retrieval	Prepare for research by identifying what is already known about the subject, generate key questions to structure the task, e.g. <i>create a KWL grid</i> . Complete the KWL grid with answers to questions generated.						
	Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. <i>text boxes, glossaries, diagrams, bibliographies</i> .						
	Quickly appraise a text to evaluate usefulness.						
	Scan texts in print or on screen to locate dates, numbers and names.						
	Use graphic organisers as a tool to support collection and organisation of information e.g. <i>spidergram, flow chart, 'for' and 'against' columns</i> .						
	Identify how paragraphs are used to organise and sequence information.						
Discussion	Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently, e.g. <i>expressing preferences, providing opinions, generating, asking and answering questions, and making relevant comments</i> .						
	Evaluate rules for effective discussion which have been provided by the teacher. Agree on a selection to be used.						
	Make and respond to contributions in a variety of group situations e.g. <i>whole class, pairs, guided groups, book circles</i> .						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 4 LAP 2

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>myths, fairy tales, fantasy, issues and dilemmas, play scripts.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>newspapers, explanations, information, persuasion, discussion.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, kenning, haiku, cinquain, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 4		
		Approximate Book Band:		Grey	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 4 LAP 2						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words, e.g. <i>strange, stranger, strangely, estranged; probable, probably, improbable; guide, misguided, guiding; answer, unanswered, answerable; centre, central, centred.</i>						
	Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. Sub-(meaning ‘under’): <i>subheading, submarine, submerge.</i> Inter- (meaning ‘ between’): <i>interact, intercity, international.</i>						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -cian (meaning ‘having a skill or art’): <i>musician, electrician.</i> -sion (meaning ‘act of’ or ‘state of’): <i>decision, invasion, confusion.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 4 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list) - see below.						
Pleasure	Orally respond to texts, enthusiastically sharing their opinions. Capture some responses in writing e.g. <i>performing and recommending poems, completing a recommended reads chart, creating a book review board game.</i>						
	Prepare a poem and/or play script to perform to another class or assembly, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal.						
	Orally retell myths, fairy tales and stories from other cultures, engaging the listener through use of eye contact, expression, gesture and props.						
Understanding	Identify, discuss and collect effective words and phrases which capture the reader’s interest and imagination in poetry and narrative texts e.g. <i>alliteration, noun phrases.</i>						
	Work out the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary using the context.						
	Use dictionaries (first three letters) to check meanings of words they have read and identify the <i>appropriate</i> definition in relation to the context of the text.						
	Use punctuation to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud to a range of audiences, e.g. <i>pausing at the comma after a fronted adverbial.</i>						
	Distinguish between information which is stated and that which is implied, e.g. <i>complete a sorting activity using some statements which make direct references to the text and others which contain implied information.</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 4 LAP 2

	Demonstrate active reading strategies and capture in reading journals e.g. <i>visualisation, constructing images, relationship grids and freeze frames.</i>						
	Identify and discuss themes e.g. <i>just and unjust.</i>						
	Draw inferences around characters' thoughts and feelings, and justify with evidence from the text.						
	Justify responses to the text using the PE prompt. Teacher provides a piece of Evidence from the text for exploration and asks what Point is made. (Point + Evidence).						
	Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise orally e.g. <i>In narrative – The main character decided to leave because ... with two or more reasons, or in persuasive texts – Buy this today... because.... with 1/2/3 reasons across a text.</i>						
	Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation and how these contribute to meaning e.g. <i>persuasion, non-chronological reports, issues and dilemmas.</i>						
	Recognise and analyse different forms of poetry e.g. <i>limericks, riddles, calligrams, classic poems, narrative poems.</i>						
Non-fiction information retrieval	Before researching, orally recall existing knowledge on the subject, and reduce the options for enquiry by posing focused questions.						
	Scan texts in print or on screen to locate dates, numbers and names, headings, lists, bullet points, captions.						
	Make a simple record of information from texts read, e.g. by listing words, drawing together notes from more than one source.						
	Locate features of information texts in print and on screen.						
	Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text in print and on screen e.g. <i>text boxes, sub-headings, bullet points, glossary, diagrams. contents, index, headings, sub-headings, page numbers, hyperlinks, icons and drop down menus.</i>						
	Explain how paragraphs are used to order or build up ideas.						
Discussion	Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently, taking turns and listening to what others say, e.g. <i>building on the ideas and contributions of others and sharing personal reflections.</i>						
	Develop and agree on rules for effective discussion, taking turns and listening to what others say.						
	Make extended contributions by making a point and elaborating, e.g. <i>using an example, quoting directly from the text, making links with prior experiences of reading or real life situations.</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 4 LAP 3

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>myths, fairy tales, fantasy, issues and dilemmas, play scripts.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>newspapers, explanations, information, persuasion, discussion..</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, kenning, haiku, cinquain, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 4		
					Class:		
		Approximate Book Band:		Grey	Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 4 LAP 3						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words, e.g. <i>separate, separately, separation; image, imagine, imagination; continue, continually, continuation; inform, information, informative, informant; adore, adoringly, adoration.</i>						
	Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. super– (meaning ‘above/beyond’): <i>superman, supermarket</i> ; anti– (meaning ‘against’): <i>antiseptic, anticlockwise, antisocial</i> ; auto– (meaning ‘self’ or ‘own’): <i>autograph, autobiography.</i>						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings of nouns e.g. –ation (indicating action or state): <i>admiration, preparation, adoration, sensation, information.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 4 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list) - see below.						
Pleasure	Demonstrate enthusiasm for wider reading, confidently sharing opinions about books. Capture responses in writing in a variety of ways e.g. <i>comparing and ranking characters, contributing to a book recommendation display.</i>						
	Prepare a poem to perform and learn by heart. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal Perform the poem to an audience, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.						
	Orally retell myths, fairy stories and stories from other cultures, engaging the listener through dramatic use of voice and actions.						
Understanding	Identify, discuss and independently collect effective words and phrases which capture the reader’s interest and imagination in poetry and narrative texts e.g. <i>similes and metaphors.</i>						
	Explain the meaning of key vocabulary within the context of the text.						
	Use dictionaries (first three letters) to check meanings of words they have read, identifying the <i>appropriate</i> definition and explaining its use in relation to the context of the text.						
	Use punctuation and the meaning of key words to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud to a range of audiences, e.g. <i>The tour guide announced ‘Be back here at four o’clock!’</i>						
	Make predictions based on information stated and that which is implied.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 4 LAP 3

	Demonstrate active reading strategies and capture in reading journals e.g. <i>book talk, generating questions, refining thinking, modifying questions, feelings graph to show how characters' emotions develop, and character ranking to order most powerful to least powerful with evidence from the text.</i>						
	Identify, discuss and compare themes across more than one text e.g. <i>origins of the earth, its people and animals.</i>						
	Draw inferences around characters' motives, and justify with evidence from the text.						
	Justify responses to the text using the PE prompt (P oint + E vidence). Consider a <i>range</i> of E vidence statements, provided by the teacher, and summarise the P oint.						
	Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these orally and in writing e.g. <i>The character is evil because...1/2/3 reasons; Clitheroe Castle is a worthwhile place to visit because 1/2/3 reasons across a text.</i>						
	Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation and how these contribute to meaning e.g. <i>poems with a structure, folk tales, discussion texts.</i>						
	Recognise and analyse a wider range of poetry e.g. <i>haiku, limericks, kennings, classic poems, narrative poems.</i>						
Non-fiction information retrieval	Prepare for factual research by reviewing what is known, what is needed, what is available and where one might search.						
	Scan texts in print or on screen to locate dates, numbers and names, key words or phrases, headings, lists, bullet points, captions and key sentences.						
	Make short notes, e.g. by abbreviating ideas, selecting key words, listing or in diagrammatic form.						
	Analyse and evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text in print and on screen e.g. <i>text boxes, sub-headings, bullet points, glossary, diagrams, contents, index, headings, sub-headings, page numbers, hyperlinks, icons and drop down menus.</i>						
	Explain how paragraphs are used to order or build up ideas, and how they are linked.						
Discussion	Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently, taking turns and listening to what others say, e.g. <i>expressing preferences and giving reasons, making recommendations and challenging others courteously.</i>						
	Develop, agree on, use and reflect upon rules for effective discussion.						
	Make appropriately extended contributions and respond to others in a variety of group situations e.g. <i>whole class, independent reading groups, book circles.</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 5 LAP 1

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>modern fiction, myths, legends, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>persuasive texts, magazines, discursive texts.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic narrative poetry, limericks, haiku, poems with figurative language.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 5		
		Approximate Book Band:		Blue	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 5 LAP 1						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words and suffixes to understand meanings e.g. <i>-ible (meaning 'capable of') – accessible, visible, terrible, audible.</i> <i>-able (meaning 'capable of') – reliable, dependable, reasonable.</i> <i>-ibly (meaning 'capable of') – legibly, incredibly, forcibly.</i> <i>-ably (meaning 'capable of') – considerably, admirably, amiably.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 5 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below.						
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend books and poems to their peers with reasons for choices, e.g. <i>contribute to a 'what are you reading?' display; give short, oral recommendations in small groups.</i>						
	Prepare a play script to read aloud and perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action so the meaning is clear to an audience. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal.						
Understanding	Identify unfamiliar vocabulary and discuss possible meanings.						
	Use punctuation to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud, taking note of how commas are used to avoid ambiguity, e.g. <i>'Let's eat Grandma.'</i> and <i>'Let's eat, Grandma.'</i>						
	Demonstrate understanding by using a range of active reading strategies e.g. <i>generating questions to refine thinking, noting thoughts in a reading journal.</i>						
	Using a piece of evidence identified by the teacher, (e.g. a section of speech, or description of a character's behaviour), draw inferences around the character's thoughts and feelings.						
	Use clues from characters' actions and speech to make plausible predictions.						
	Use close reading, re-reading and reading ahead to locate evidence to support a statement provided by the teacher, e.g. <i>When Lucy went through the wardrobe, she knew she had entered a new land.</i> Discuss and capture in writing.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 5 LAP 1

	Discuss a theme within a text, identified by the teacher e.g. <i>rags to riches, difference, facing fear</i> . Explore how the theme acts as a one word summary of the story, identifying evidence to support this.						
	Compare characters within a text, e.g. two different characters, or the same character at key points on their journey through a story. Capture in writing.						
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion within a text e.g. <i>persuasion</i> .						
	Scan texts in print or on screen to locate dates, numbers and names, key words or phrases, headings, lists, bullet points, captions and key sentences.						
	Identify the main idea of a paragraph in fiction and non-fiction and write a statement or paragraph heading to summarise.						
	Answer questions and justify responses to the text using the PE prompt (Point + Evidence), e.g. <i>I think... I know this because the author says...</i>						
	Analyse the conventions of different types of writing e.g. <i>use of rhetorical questions or alliteration in persuasive advertisements</i> .						
Evaluating the impact of the author's use of language	Explore, recognise and use the term simile. Explain the effect on the reader of the authors' use of similes in fiction and poetry, e.g. <i>It makes me imagine..., It's the author's way of saying...</i>						
Discussion and Debate	Make active contributions to discussions about fiction and poetry, expressing opinions and preferences, and giving reasons.						
	Prepare and deliver a short oral presentation linked to fiction, e.g. <i>a character, author or book recommendation</i> , explaining their understanding of what they have read.						
	Following a presentation linked to reading, ask and answer relevant questions to deepen understanding and generate further discussion.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 5 LAP 2

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>modern fiction, myths, legends, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>persuasive texts, magazines, discursive texts.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic narrative poetry, limericks, haiku, poems with figurative language.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 5		
		Approximate Book Band:		Blue	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 5 LAP 2						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words and suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -ant (meaning ‘a person who’) – <i>observant, hesitant, tolerant.</i> -ance (meaning ‘quality, action, state or process’) – <i>observance, hesitance, tolerance, substance.</i> -ancy (meaning ‘state’ or ‘quality’) – <i>pregnancy, buoyancy, absorbancy.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 5 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below.						
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend fiction books or authors to their peers with detailed reasons for opinions, e.g. <i>add comments to card inserts for books in the class library or contribute to a reading blog.</i>						
	Prepare a poem to perform and learn by heart, e.g. <i>classic narrative, limerick or haiku.</i> Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal. Show understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action so the meaning is clear to an audience.						
Understanding	Work out the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary using the context.						
	Use commas to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud, e.g. <i>commas used to:</i> ▪ <i>demarcate clauses (including relative clauses).</i> ▪ <i>follow a fronted adverbial.</i> ▪ <i>avoid ambiguity.</i>						
	Demonstrate understanding by using a range of active reading strategies, including drama, and capture thoughts in writing e.g. <i>freeze frames and thought tracking at different points in the story, writing in role.</i>						
	Draw inferences around characters’ thoughts and feelings from their actions and justify inferences with evidence, e.g. <i>What might Alice’s thoughts have been immediately before drinking the potion? What evidence do you have?</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 5 LAP 2

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>modern fiction, myths, legends, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>persuasive texts, magazines, discursive texts.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic narrative poetry, limericks, haiku, poems with figurative language.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 5		
		Approximate Book Band:		Blue	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 5 LAP 2						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words and suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -ant (meaning ‘a person who’) – <i>observant, hesitant, tolerant.</i> -ance (meaning ‘quality, action, state or process’) – <i>observance, hesitance, tolerance, substance.</i> -ancy (meaning ‘state’ or ‘quality’) – <i>pregnancy, buoyancy, absorbancy.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 5 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below.						
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend fiction books or authors to their peers with detailed reasons for opinions, e.g. <i>add comments to card inserts for books in the class library or contribute to a reading blog.</i>						
	Prepare a poem to perform and learn by heart, e.g. <i>classic narrative, limerick or haiku.</i> Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal. Show understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action so the meaning is clear to an audience.						
Understanding	Work out the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary using the context.						
	Use commas to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud, e.g. <i>commas used to:</i> ▪ <i>demarcate clauses (including relative clauses).</i> ▪ <i>follow a fronted adverbial.</i> ▪ <i>avoid ambiguity.</i>						
	Demonstrate understanding by using a range of active reading strategies, including drama, and capture thoughts in writing e.g. <i>freeze frames and thought tracking at different points in the story, writing in role.</i>						
	Draw inferences around characters’ thoughts and feelings from their actions and justify inferences with evidence, e.g. <i>What might Alice’s thoughts have been immediately before drinking the potion? What evidence do you have?</i>						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 5 LAP 2

	Use clues from the author's descriptions of settings and characters (including actions and speech) to predict outcomes.						
	Formulate a simple hypothesis related to non-fiction (e.g. <i>I think this author believes aliens could exist</i>) and, through close reading, re-reading and reading ahead, locate clues to support this. Discuss and capture through text marking and annotation.						
	Discuss a theme, identified by the teacher, within a poem, e.g. <i>childhood, love, loyalty, betrayal</i> . Explore how the theme acts as a one word summary of the poem, identifying evidence to support this.						
	Compare settings within and across texts.						
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion within a text e.g. <i>magazines, information texts linked to cross curricular themes</i> .						
	Scan for key information in non-fiction texts and text mark e.g. <i>identify words and phrases which tell you ..., or find three words or phrases which suggest tha ...</i>						
	Orally summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph in a fiction text and identify key details which support this by text marking and annotation.						
	Create responses to the text using the PEE prompt (Point + Evidence +Explanation), e.g. <i>children are given the point and evidence and they are required to provide the explanation</i> .						
	Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning in poetry, e.g. <i>limericks, haiku, poems on a theme</i> .						
Evaluating the impact of the author's use of language	Explore, recognise and use the terms metaphor and simile. Explain the effect on the reader of the authors' choice of language, e.g. <i>It makes me imagine..., It's the author's way of saying...</i>						
Discussion and Debate	Make active contributions to discussions about non-fiction, expressing opinions and preferences, and giving reasons.						
	Prepare and deliver a short oral presentation linked to non-fiction, e.g. <i>another curriculum area</i> . Include a specific focus on the use of Standard English, e.g. <i>avoidance of informal words such as 'stuff' and 'thing'; ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural (was/were)</i> .						
	Following a presentation linked to reading, prepare questions using Standard English and then submit these to the speaker for response.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 5 LAP 3

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>modern fiction, myths, legends, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>persuasive texts, magazines, discursive texts.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic narrative poetry, limericks, haiku, poems with figurative language.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 5		
		Approximate Book Band:	Blue	Class:			
				Group:			
				Date/Term:			
Dimensions	Year 5 LAP 3						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words and suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -ent (meaning 'quality, action, state or process') – <i>innocent, decent, frequent, confident.</i> -ence (meaning 'quality, action, state or process') – <i>innocence, confidence, obedience, independence.</i> -ency (meaning 'quality, action, state or process') – <i>frequency, decency, contingency, inefficiency, clemency.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 5 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below.						
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend non-fiction books or texts to their peers with reasons for choices, e.g. <i>newspaper or magazine article, information books or websites.</i>						
	Prepare poems to perform and learn by heart, e.g. poems with figurative language, including ones they have written themselves. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal. Perform with intonation, tone, volume and action so the meaning is clear to an audience.						
Understanding	Explain the meaning of new vocabulary within the context of the text.						
	Use devices to indicate parenthesis (commas, dashes and brackets) to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud, e.g. <i>The cake was lovely – delicious in fact – so I had another slice.</i>						
	Demonstrate understanding by using a range of active reading strategies through book talk e.g. <i>stating and justifying opinions, considering the views of others and asking questions.</i>						
	Draw inferences about characters’ motives and justify inferences with references to characters’ thoughts and feelings e.g. <i>Why did Bess pull the trigger in the poem ‘The Highwayman’?</i>						
	Predict consequences using a combination of information, including that which is stated and that which is implied.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 5 LAP 3

	Formulate hypotheses and, through close reading, re-reading and reading ahead, locate clues to support understanding.						
	Explore and discuss themes within and across texts e.g. <i>select, from a range provided by the teacher, the theme which acts best as a one word summary of a story or poem.</i>						
	Compare the viewpoints of different characters, e.g. <i>of the same events.</i>						
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion across texts, e.g. <i>two contrasting accounts of the same historical event, or two opposing points of view about an issue being debated.</i>						
	Scan for key information and text mark in fiction and non-fiction e.g. <i>identify words and phrases which tell you the character has a hard life, or find three words or phrases which suggest that the author is opposed to deforestation.</i>						
	Summarise, orally and in writing, main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and identify key details which support this.						
	Justify opinions and elaborate by referring to the text, e.g. using the PEE prompt - P oint + E vidence + E xplanation, e.g. <i>I think ...(point) I know this because the author says...(evidence) This evidence shows that...(explanation).</i>						
	Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning in fiction and non-fiction texts e.g. <i>formal letter, persuasive speech, myths, legends.</i>						
Evaluating the impact of the author's use of language	Explore imagery in fiction and poetry, recognising and explaining the effect of noun phrases, metaphors and similes.						
Discussion and debate	Make active contributions to discussions about fiction, non-fiction and poetry expressing opinions and preferences, and giving reasons.						
	Prepare and deliver a short oral presentation linked to fiction and non-fiction, explaining their understanding of what they have read. Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.						
	Using Standard English, respond to a question from an audience or group member following a presentation linked to reading.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 6 LAP 1

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>modern fiction, traditional stories, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>biographies, explanation texts, hybrid texts, persuasive texts.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, poems with imagery, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:		Year 6			
		Approximate Book Band:	Red	Class:			
				Group:			
				Date/Term:			
Dimensions	Year 6 LAP 1						
Word Reading	Work out unfamiliar words by focusing on all letters in the word, e.g. <i>not reading invitation for imitation.</i>						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -cious (meaning 'having' or 'full of') – <i>malicious, suspicious.</i> -tious (meaning 'having' or 'full of') – <i>nutritious, cautious.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 6 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below.						
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend books to their peers with detailed reasons for their opinions, e.g. <i>contributing to reading blogs, being a reading champion working with reluctant readers.</i>						
	Prepare a poem to perform and learn by heart e.g. <i>songs or poetry they have written themselves.</i> Use intonation, tone and volume so that meaning is clear to an audience. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal.						
Understanding	Identify unfamiliar vocabulary and discuss possible meanings.						
	Demonstrate active reading strategies through book talk e.g. <i>stating and justifying opinions, considering the views of others and asking questions.</i> Capture in reading journals.						
	Justify responses to the text using the PEE prompt (P oint + E vidence + E xplanation). Using a Point provided by the teacher, children find supporting Evidence (Point + Evidence) and explain using their own words.						
	Using evidence selected by the teacher (e.g. <i>the author's description, and from characters' actions and dialogue</i>), infer characters' thoughts and feelings.						
	Use clues from characters' actions and speech to make plausible predictions.						
	Formulate a simple hypothesis related to fiction (e.g. <i>I would not have enjoyed Dorothy's life on the farm in Kansas</i>) and, through close reading, re-reading and reading ahead, locate clues to support this. Discuss and capture in writing.						
	Compare characters within and across texts.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 6 LAP 1

	Discuss a theme within a text, identified by the teacher e.g. <i>loss, friendship, survival</i> . Explore how the theme acts as a one word summary of the story, identifying evidence to support this.						
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion within a text e.g. <i>biography, review of a play or performance</i> .						
	Scan for key information e.g. <i>identify words and phrases which tell you the character is frustrated, or find three words or phrases which suggest that a theme park is exciting</i> .						
	Retrieve, record, make notes and present information from non-fiction, including texts used in other subjects. Use simple abbreviations when note taking.						
	Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning e.g. <i>persuasive leaflet, balanced argument</i> .						
Evaluating the impact of the author's use of language	Explore, recognise and use the term personification. Describe its effect within a text.						
	Explain the effect on the reader of the author's choice of language and reasons why the author may have selected these words and phrases.						
Discussion	Make active contributions to discussions about what is read to them and books they have read independently, taking turns and listening to what others say, e.g. <i>expressing opinions and preferences, and giving reasons</i> .						
	Prepare and deliver simple presentations, explaining and discussing their understanding of what they have read.						
	Prepare and deliver a short oral presentation linked to reading, e.g. <i>about a character, famous person</i> . Deliver to a small group, e.g. <i>guided reading group</i> .						
	Respond to a question submitted by an audience/group member following a presentation linked to reading. Spend time structuring a response to the question before presenting it orally using Standard English.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 6 LAP 2

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>modern fiction, traditional stories, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>biographies, explanation texts, hybrid texts, persuasive texts.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, poems with imagery, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 6		
		Approximate Book Band:		Red	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 6 LAP 2						
Word Reading	Use knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to investigate how the meanings of words change e.g. un+happy+ness, dis+repute+able, dis+respect+ful, re+engage+ment.						
	Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -cial (meaning 'relating to') -official, special, artificial. -tial, (meaning 'relating to') – partial, confidential, essential.						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 6 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below.						
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend books to their peers with detailed reasons for their opinions, e.g. <i>writing recommendation card inserts for books in the library, presentations within a reading assembly.</i>						
	Prepare a poem to perform and learn by heart e.g. <i>poems with imagery.</i> Show understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that meaning is clear to an audience. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal.						
Understanding	Work out the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary using the context.						
	Demonstrate active reading strategies through book talk e.g. <i>raising questions, justifying opinions and responding to different viewpoints within a group.</i> Capture in reading journals.						
	Justify responses to the text using the PEE prompt (Point + Evidence + Explanation). Using some evidence provided by the teacher, children identify/summarise a plausible Point and provide further explanation using their own words.						
	Draw inferences around characters’ thoughts and feelings, e.g. <i>How might Tom be feeling? What evidence supports this?</i>						
	Use clues from the author’s descriptions of settings and characters (including actions and speech) to predict outcomes.						
	Formulate a simple hypothesis related to non-fiction (e.g. <i>I think this is a hybrid text with elements of instruction, explanation and persuasion</i>) and, through close reading, re-reading and reading ahead, locate clues to support this. Discuss and capture through text marking and annotation.						
	Make comparisons within and across texts e.g. similar events in different books such as being an evacuee in <i>Carrie’s War</i> and <i>Goodnight Mr Tom</i> .						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 6 LAP 2

	Using a selection of themes provided by the teacher (e.g. <i>ambition, fortune, power</i>) identify the most suitable one to act as a one word summary of the story. Justify opinions using evidence from the text.						
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion within a text e.g. <i>web pages, newspapers</i> .						
	Skim to gain an overall sense of the text.						
	Retrieve, record and make notes for different purposes. Understand what is meant by 'in your own words' and when it is appropriate to copy, quote and adapt.						
	Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning in poetry.						
Evaluating the impact of the author's use of language	Explore, recognise and use the term analogy, e.g. <i>Life is like a race. The one who keeps running wins the race and the one who stops to catch a breath loses</i> or <i>Just as a sword is the weapon of a warrior, a pen is the weapon of a writer</i> .						
	Explain the effect on the reader of the author's choice of language and reasons why the author may have selected these words, phrases and techniques.						
Discussion and debate	Build on the views of others courteously, e.g. <i>I agree but also...; That's a thought...maybe...; Yes, and maybe...</i>						
	Prepare and deliver a short formal presentation, explaining and discussing their understanding of what they have read.						
	Prepare and use visual aids to support an oral presentation linked to reading, e.g. <i>pictures, props, ICT</i> .						
	Using Standard English, respond to questions generated by a presentation, re stating the original standpoint and supporting with further information and ideas.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 6 LAP 3

Range:	Books at an age appropriate interest level including: ▪ Fiction e.g. <i>modern fiction, traditional stories, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.</i> ▪ Non-fiction e.g. <i>biographies, explanation texts, hybrid texts, persuasive texts.</i> ▪ Poetry e.g. <i>classic poetry, poems with imagery, poems on a theme.</i>	Approximate Phonics Phase:			Year 6		
		Approximate Book Band:		Red	Class:		
					Group:		
					Date/Term:		
Dimensions	Year 6 LAP 3						
Word Reading	Use etymology to help the pronunciation of new words e.g. <i>chef, chalet, machine, brochure – French in origin.</i>						
	Read and understand selected words from the Year 6 list (selected from the statutory Year 5/6 word list) - see below.						
Maintaining positive attitudes to reading	Recommend books to their peers, orally and in writing, with detailed reasons for their opinions, e.g. <i>recommending books with particular attention to the interests and preferences of peers, recommending books within a book circle.</i>						
	Prepare poems (e.g. classic narrative poetry) and plays and perform with dramatic effects. Use text marking, colour coding and annotations to support planning and rehearsal.						
Understanding texts they read independently and those which are read to them	Explain the meaning of new vocabulary within the context of the text.						
	Demonstrate active reading strategies through book talk e.g. <i>challenging peers with questions, justifying opinions, responding to different viewpoints within a group.</i> Capture in reading journals.						
	Justify opinions and elaborate by referring to the text e.g. using the PEE prompt – P oint+ E vidence+ E xplanation.						
	Infer characters’ motives from their actions, e.g. <i>Why did Fagin look after the boys? What evidence do you have to support this?</i>						
	Predict consequences using a combination of information, including that which is stated and that which is implied.						
	Formulate hypotheses and, through close reading, re-reading and reading ahead, locate clues to support understanding.						
	Compare texts written in different periods.						
	Recognise and discuss themes within and across a range of texts e.g. <i>hope, family, love, homes.</i>						
	Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion across a range of texts e.g. <i>first-hand account of an event compared with a reported example such as Samuel Pepys’ diary and a history textbook.</i>						
	Use a combination of skimming, scanning and close reading across a text to locate specific detail.						

Learning and Progression Steps in Reading

Year 6 LAP 3

	Using a range of non-fiction texts in print and on screen, sift through passages for relevant information and record ideas in note form that are effectively grouped and linked.						
	Analyse the conventions of different types of writing e.g. <i>use of dialogue to indicate geographical and/or historical settings for a story.</i>						
Evaluating the impact of the author's use of language	Explore, recognise and use the terms style and effect.						
	Explain the effect on the reader of the author's choice of language and reasons why the author may have chosen to break conventions, e.g. <i>one word sentence; beginning sentences with 'and' or 'but'; repeated use of the same word.</i>						
Discussion and debate	Challenge the views of others courteously, e.g. <i>I like that idea but have you thought about...; Ok, but what about looking at it this way...; I can see your point but...</i>						
	Prepare and deliver formal presentations, including for debates, explaining and discussing their understanding of what they have read.						
	Prepare and use notes to support an oral presentation, e.g. cue cards.						
	Use formal language (e.g. <i>the subjunctive; the passive voice, nominalisation</i>) to respond to questions generated by a presentation linked to reading and/or research, e.g. <i>If I were to...; My conscience requires that...; It could be argued that...; The proposed suggestion...</i>						

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