

maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:

R3: continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooksS2: reading

books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes

R3: increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from othercultures and traditions recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices

S3: identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writingS2:

learning a wider range of poetry by heart

E3: making comparisons within and across books

S2: preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience V1: understand what they read by: checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context

11/2: asking questions to improve their understanding

11/2: drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence predicting what might happen from details stated and implied

S1: summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideasE6:

identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

V5/I3: discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the readerE5:

distinguish between statements of fact and opinion

E8: retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction

S3/4: participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others'

Transcribe the children's oral responses into written ones and model structures for answering question.

Ensure that a full answer is modelled to the children (3 marks Qs)Always ask the children to justify their responses to questions – How do you know?

Ask children to keep a running response in their reading journal.

Create comparison grids for different fiction and non-fiction texts

Create semantic grids of texts to help to categorise key information

Write information gained from the text into a different context

Change part of the text from fiction to non-fiction and vice-versa.

Fully develop skimming and scanning techniques – faster finger first – to find particular parts of the text

Relate the text type back to the writing the children have completed

Model how to construct a summary of a text

Jump in – Encourage children to continue the story to the end of the punctuation in a known story

Choral response – Encourage children to read as a group or popcorn ideas to questions asking for deeper responses after the initial responseMTYT – Allow

children to discuss in partners or read together

Ask children to become Reading Detectives and search for clues within text

Create Venn diagrams to demonstrate similarities and differences between plots, characters, settings etc.



	Key Reading Skills	Question Stems
Vocabulary	 explore the meaning of words in context, confidently using a dictionary discuss how the author's choice of language impacts the reader evaluate the authors use of language investigate alternative word choices that could be made begin to look at the use of figurative language use a thesaurus to find synonyms for a larger variety of words re-write passages using alternative word choices read around the word' and *explore its meaning in the broader context of a sectionor paragraph. 	 Can you quickly findin the dictionary and thesaurus? What does this word/phrase/sentence tell you about the character/setting/mood? By writing, what effect has the author created? Do you think they intendedto? What other words/phrases could the author have used here? Why? How has the author made you/this character feel by writing? Why? Find and highlight the word which is closest in meaning to Find a word which demonstrates Can you rewrite this in the style of the author using your own words? How have simile and metaphor been used here to enhance the text?
Inference	 drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives fromtheir actions, and justifying inferences with evidence. make inferences about actions, feelings, events or states use figurative language to infer meaning give one or two pieces of evidence to support the point they are making. begin to draw evidence from more than one place across a text. 	 What do you think means? Why do you think that? Could it be anything else? I think; do you agree? Why/why not? Why do you think the author? decided to? Can you explain why? Can you give me evidence from somewhere else in the text? What do these words mean and why do you think that the author chose them? How does the author make you feel? What impression do you get from these paragraphs?
Prediction	 predicting what might happen from details stated and implied support predictions with relevant evidence from the text. confirm and modify predictions as they read on. 	 Can you think of another story with a similar theme? How do their plots differ? Which stories have openings like this? Do you think that this story will developthe same way? Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story?
Explanation	 provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views recommend books for peers in detail give reasons for authorial choices begin to challenge points of view begin to distinguish between fact and opinion identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning 	 What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend that? Explain why did that. Describe different characters' reactions to the same event. Does this story have a moral? Which is better and why?



	 discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including throughformal presentations and debates. 	 How is the text organised and what impact does this have on you as a reader? Why has the text been written this way? How can you tell whether it is fact and opinion? How is this text similar to the writing we have been doing? How does the author engage the audience?
Retrieval	 confidently skim and scan, and also use the skill of reading before and after toretrieve information. use evidence from across larger sections of text read a broader range of texts including myths, legends, stories from other cultures, modern fiction and archaic texts. retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts. ask my own questions and follow a line of enquiry. 	 Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else? When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text. Find the part of the story that best describes the setting. What do you think is happening here? Why? Who is telling this story? Can you skim/scan quickly to find the answer?
Summarise	 summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, page, chapteror the entire text identifying key details to support the main ideas. make connections between information across the text and include this is ananswer. discuss the themes or conventions from a chapter or text identify themes across a wide range of writing 	 What is the main point in this paragraph? Is it mentioned anywhere else? Sum up what has happened so far in words/seconds or less. Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why? Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes? Can you find a text with a similar theme?