

Lowe's Wong Infant School Reading Progression Document



Key Areas	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
<p>Decoding Text</p>	<p>GPC knowledge and word reading Know that graphemes represent a phoneme and the more connections the reader makes, the more independent they can be.</p> <p>Know that words are read by blending phonemes.</p>	<p>Know that there are 40+ phonemes.</p> <p>Know that graphemes can represent more than one phoneme and the context helps the reader to decide the correct pronunciation.</p> <p>Know that words can be read at a glance and by noticing different parts (e.g. graphemes, syllables, suffixes)</p> <p>Know that unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught can be read by blending sounds.</p> <p>Know that some exception words have unusual correspondences between spelling and sound.</p> <p>Know that a suffix is a letter or group of letters that go on the end of a word to change its meaning.</p> <p>Know that some words contain more than one syllable.</p> <p>Know that some words contain contractions and that an apostrophe represents the omitted letter.</p>	<p>Know that the more a reader quickly recognises parts of a word, e.g. syllables, prefixes, the more independent and fluent they can be.</p> <p>Know that some words contain two or more syllables.</p>

	<p>Fluency Know that written text can be read to sound like spoken language.</p>	<p>Know that reading words at a glance and using punctuation to read in phrases, leads to fluent reading.</p>	<p>Know that recognising a wider range of punctuation and reading with appropriate pace, intonation and expression, supports understanding.</p>
Comprehending Text	<p>Rereading Know that listening to a text several times increases enjoyment and understanding.</p>	<p>Know that re-reading parts of text that required some slow decoding can increase fluency and understanding.</p>	<p>Know that accurate decoding does not always result in understanding, and it is sometimes important to re-read parts of text.</p>
	<p>Repairing</p>	<p>Know that correcting inaccurate reading leads to better accuracy.</p> <p>Know that reader's need to check the text makes sense to them.</p>	<p>Know that checking the text makes sense and correcting inaccurate reading develops accuracy of understanding.</p>
	<p>Background knowledge Know that characters in stories sometimes do and feel the same things as the reader.</p>	<p>Know that the reader's experiences help them to understand events and characters in text.</p>	<p>Know that the reader's experiences, background knowledge and vocabulary provided by the teacher can deepen understanding and help make comparisons between characters and events in a range of different texts.</p>
	<p>Asking questions Know that reading or listening to stories raises questions in the reader's mind.</p>	<p>Know that wondering and asking questions about a text increase understanding and enjoyment.</p>	<p>Know that wondering and asking questions can help the reader develop a deeper understanding of characters and events.</p>
	<p>Predicting Know that the reader can use what they already know to suggest what might happen next.</p>	<p>Know that prior knowledge as well as information in the text can help the reader make sensible predictions about what might happen.</p>	<p>Know that some of the things the reader knows about characters or events even though they are not written down can help them predict what might happen.</p>

	<p>Vocabulary Know that text contains words that the reader does not understand.</p>	<p>Know that some words or phrases will need clarifying and discussing if they are not understood in text that is heard or read.</p>	<p>Know that words and phrases can have more than one meaning but one will make sense in the context of the text.</p> <p>Know that certain words and phrases may stand out to readers.</p>
	<p>Inferring Know that readers can know things about a text even though it is not written down.</p>	<p>Know that the reader can understand why things happen, and why a character feels or behaves in a certain way even though it is not written down.</p>	<p>Know that the reader can use ideas from the text and their own experience to explain why things happen and why a character might behave or feel a certain way, even though it is not written down.</p>
	<p>Summarising Know that text has key points.</p>	<p>Know that remembering key points from what has been read helps the reader understand a text.</p>	<p>Know that sequencing events and making links between them can increase the reader's understanding.</p>
Responding To Text	<p>Preference - choice Know that some texts are more interesting or enjoyable than others.</p>	<p>Know that readers can say why they do or do not like a text.</p>	<p>Know that readers have favourite authors and genres.</p>
	<p>Book talk/ discussion Know that readers talk about text.</p>	<p>Know that discussing the significance of titles and events deepens understanding.</p> <p>Know that to discuss a text, the reader needs to listen to others and share their own opinions.</p>	<p>Know that listening to, discussing, and expressing personal views on a wide range of texts (contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction) increases understanding and enjoyment.</p> <p>Know that readers can respond to the opinions of others.</p>
	<p>Drama/interaction Know that ideas and characters from text can be used in play.</p>	<p>Know that role play helps the reader retell the events of a text in order.</p>	<p>Know that drama helps the reader develop a deeper understanding of characters and events.</p>

	<p>Retrieval Know that readers can answer questions and have opinions about text.</p>	<p>Know that readers can show what they have understood about a text by answering questions.</p>	<p>Know that readers need to identify what the question is asking for and retrieve evidence from the text when answering literal and inferential questions.</p>
	<p>Poetry and performance</p>	<p>Know that reciting simple poems by heart develops the reader's understanding of the text.</p> <p>Know that the reader can change their voice to show understanding of characters.</p> <p>Know that some texts have predictable phrases.</p>	<p>Know that reciting a repertoire of poems by heart develops understanding and enjoyment.</p> <p>Know that using appropriate intonation helps to make meaning clear.</p> <p>Know that some texts have simple, recurring literary language.</p>
<p>Analysing Text</p>	<p>Know that text contains interesting words and phrases.</p>	<p>Know that language in text differs from spoken language.</p> <p>Know that some fairy tales and traditional tales have particular characteristics.</p>	<p>Know that language in text can have an emotional impact on the reader.</p> <p>Know that there are a wide range of stories, including fairy tales and traditional tales, that have particular characteristics.</p> <p>Know that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways.</p>