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Year 5							
Word Reading							
Pupils can:							
Applies their growing	ng knowledge of root word	ls, prefixes and suffixes (ety	mology and morphology),	both to read aloud and to ı	inderstand the meaning of		
new words they me	eet						
• They rarely misread	d words because they look	closely at all the letters wi	thin it				
Work out how to pr	ronounce unfamiliar writte	en words with increasing au	ıtomaticity				
	onfidence and fluency	5	5				
	INTERPRET	CHOICE	VIEWPOINT	PERFORM	REVIEW		
	Deduce, infer or predict	Explain and comment on	Identify and comment	Show understanding	Discuss books read		
	information, events or	the writers' use of	on writers' purposes and	through intonation, tone,	independently and as a		
	ideas from text, justifying	language, structure and	viewpoints, and the	volume and action when	group, justifying their		
	using the text.	presentation and the	overall effect of the text	performing poems and	views.		
including non jieton.	using the text.	overall impact on the	on the reader.	play-scripts.	views.		
		reader.	on the reduct.	plug schipts.			
Comprehension - Un	derstanding reading		Non-Fiction				
•	 Comprehension – Understanding reading Identify and discuss themes (e.g. loss/ heroism) and conventions(e.g. use of first 						
 Identify and discuss themes (e.g. toss/ heroisin) and conventions(e.g. use of first person/ diary format) in a wide range of texts 			 Retrieve, record and present information from nonfiction from a range of sources including the internet 				
 Make comparisons within and across two or three books 							
• Consider different accounts of the same event-from e.g. different characters' point of			Use contents pages and indexes to locate information				
view within the story			Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion				
Identify and discuss viewpoints within a text			• The main purpose of the text is identified Reading Behaviour				
 Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning – e.g. how a text looks, the type of language an author uses (negative, lots of verbs to create a busy 							
scene etc.)	inguage an aution ases (negativ	c, tots of verbs to create a basy					
 Recognise that authors use language in different ways to create effect (simile, 							
metaphor, alliteration) and make a simple comment on how this affects the reader							
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 actions, and justifying inferences with specific contextual evidence Predict what might happen from details stated and implied 							
 Predict what might happen from details stated and implied Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key 							
details that support the main ideas							
 Begins to ask questions 	to develop understanding of text	ts independently					

Reading Behaviour Pupils can:

Discuss, explain and evaluate	Range and Reading Habits			
 Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas With assistance explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary Provide reasoned justifications for their views by making general reference to the text Summarise and present a familiar story in their own words Beginning to use technical language to describe language used (e.g. simile, metaphor) 	 Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action Increase their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends Listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks Recognise some different forms of poetry e.g. for example, free verse, narrative poetry Read books that are structured in different ways and read for a range of purposes 			

Vocabulary Inference	Prediction	Explain	Retrieve	Sequence
 What do the words Andsuggest about the character, setting and mood? Which word tells you that? Which keyword tells you about the character / setting / mood? Find one word in the text which means Find and highlight the word that is closest in meaning to Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that Find a word or phrase which shows/suggests that What was thinking w Who is tell story? 	ordsdo you think thisordsdo you think thisv thattext is going to besee wordsabout?eaderWhat is happeningnow? Whathappened beforethis? What willhappen after?s ofWhat does thisshey arewWhat does thisbu tellWhat makes youthink this?Do you think thecossion ofDo you think theget fromnow? WhatmightDo you think thectersDo you think willhappen? Yes, no ormaybe? Explain youranswer usinganswer using	 Why is the text arranged in this way? What structures has the author used? What is the purpose of this text feature? Is the use of effective? The mood of the character changes throughout the text. Find and copy the phrases which show this. What is the author's point of view? What effect does have on the audience? 	 How would you describe this story/text? What genre is it? How do you know? How did? How often? Who had? Who is? Who did? What happened to ? What does do? How is? What can you learn about from this section? Give one example of The story is told from whose perspective? 	 Can you number these events 1-5 in the order that they happened? What happened after ? What was the first thing that happened in the story? Can you summarise in a sentence the opening / middle / end of the story? In what order do these events come in the chapter?