Year 5 Reading Progression Grid

Year 5 National Curriculum Statements - Reading Comprehension

Activities to support reading

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 textbooks
- S2: 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 other cultures 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 writing
- S2: 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 I1/2: asking questions to improve their understanding
- I1/2: 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 ideas
- E6: 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 reader
- E5: 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 $% \left(x\right) =\left(x\right) +\left(x\right$

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 response

MTYT (My Turn Your Turn) – 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	Suggested question stems
Year 5 - 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 section or 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 intended to? 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?
Year 5 Inference	 drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their 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?
Year 5 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 develop the same way? Why did the author choose this setting? Will that influence the story?

Explaining	provide increasingly reasoned justification for my views	What is similar/different about two characters? Did the author intend
	recommend books for peers in detail	that?
	give reasons for authorial choices	Explain why did that.
	begin to challenge points of view	Describe different characters' reactions to the same event.
	begin to distinguish between fact and opinion	Does this story have a moral?
	• identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning	Which is better and why?
air	• discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language,	How is the text organised and what impact does this have on you as a
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	considering the impact on the reader	reader?
	 explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including 	Why has the text been written this way?
, U	through formal presentations and debates	How can you tell whether it is fact and opinion?
Year		How is this text similar to the writing we have been doing?
>		How does the author engage the audience?
Year 5 Retrieval	• confidently skim and scan, and also use the skill of reading before and after to	Find the in this text. Is it anywhere else?
	retrieve information	When/where is this story set? Find evidence in the text.
	use evidence from across larger sections of text	Find the part of the story that best describes the setting.
	• read a broader range of texts including myths, legends, stories from other	What do you think is happening here? Why?
	cultures, modern fiction and archaic texts	Who is telling this story?
	retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts	Can you skim/scan quickly to find the answer?
	ask my own questions and follow a line of enquiry	
Year 5 Sequence	• summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, page,	What is the main point in this paragraph? Is it mentioned anywhere else?
	chapter or the entire text identifying key details to support the main ideas	Sum up what has happened so far in words/seconds or less.
	• make connections between information across the text and include this is an	Which is the most important point in these paragraphs? Why?
	answer	Do any sections/paragraphs deal with the same themes?
	discuss the themes or conventions from a chapter or text	Can you find a text with a similar theme?
	identify themes across a wide range of writing	