

Year 6 English Subject Map: READING

| | AGE RELATED EXPECTATIONS | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| | WORD READING | | COMPRI |
| Phonics and decoding | 1.To read fluently with full knowledge of all Y5/ Y6 exception words, root words, prefixes, suffixes/word endings* and to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues. | Understanding and correcting Inaccuracies | |
| Common Exception Words | At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the development of vocabulary. | Comparing, Contrasting and Commenting Words i Context c Authori | 2.To read for pleasure, discussing, comparing an genres, including myths, legends, traditional stocheritage and books from other cultures and tra 3.To recognise more complex themes in what the 4.To explain and discuss their understanding of presentations and debates, maintaining a focus 5.To listen to guidance and feedback on the quadiscussions and to make improvements when performation and to summaria 7.To distinguish independently between statem justifications for their views. 8.To compare characters, settings and themes with the statem of the statem |
| | | in Inference and and Prediction rial | 10.To consider different accounts of the same e authors and of fictional characters). 11.To discuss how characters change and devel on indirect clues. |
| | | Poetry and Performance | 12.To confidently perform texts (including p of devices to engage the audience and fo |
| | | Non-Fiction | 13.To retrieve, record and present information 14.To use non-fiction materials for purposeful in geography and science textbooks) and in conte out information (e.g. reading information leafle theatre programme or review). |



EHENSION

and evaluating in depth across a wide range of tories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary aditions.

they read (such as loss or heroism).

f what they have read, including through formal is on the topic and using notes where necessary.

ality of their explanations and contributions to participating in discussions.

ise the main ideas in a text.

ments of fact and opinion, providing reasoned

within a text and across more than one text.

uage, including figurative language and how plogy such as metaphor, simile, analogy, im-

event and to discuss viewpoints (both of

elop through texts by drawing inferences based

poems learnt by heart) using a wide range for effect.

n from non-fiction texts.

information retrieval (e.g. in reading history, exts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find ets before a gallery or museum visit or reading a