

Year 6 Reading Intent

By the end of year 6, pupils' reading is sufficiently fluent and effortless enabling them to manage the general demands of the curriculum in year 7, across all subjects and not just in English.*

Pupils are taught to:

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and an understanding of what they read by:
- reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
- increase 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
- learn a wider range of poetry by heart
- prepare 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

Even though pupils can now read independently, reading aloud to them should include whole books so that they meet books and authors that they might not choose to read themselves



	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Lesson	Decoding	Quick retrieval and	Inference question	Ordering and	The Big Question
focus	Teacher reads text to	comprehension	<u>– reading 'between</u>	summarising events,	Children take turns to
	model fluent reading.	Children read text in	the lines'	making links to other	read the text aloud.
	Decoding text,	pairs, providing feedback where	Children take turns to read the text aloud.	texts Children take turns to	Children demonstrate
	understanding new	appropriate.	read the text aloud.	read the text aloud.	their positive attitudes
	vocabulary.	ирргоргиис.	Children answer a	read the text aroud.	and understanding by
	J	Children answer a	selection of inference-	Children order events	taking part in a whole-
	Children use	series of 'find it'	based questions that	within the extract.	class debate.
	dictionaries to find	questions	require them to 'dig	C1.11.1	61.91
	appropriate definitions of Tier 2	(comprehension	deeper' to gain a	Children summarise the	Children respond to a
	vocabulary.	questions they can 'find' the answers to)	greater understanding of the text.	extract or parts of the extract to include the	P4C-based question linked to the text.
	vocabulary.	to demonstrate their	of the text.	pertinent points.	miked to the text.
		understanding of the		perement points.	Children listen to others'
		text.		Children are taught to	point of view and
				interrogate the text by	respond (agreeing,
				articulating their likes and	disagreeing or 'building
				dislikes, making links to other stories (identifying	on'). Providing justifications for
				common themes) whilst	opinions means children
				providing justifications for	can respectfully disagree
				their opinions and	whilst justifying their
				answers.	point.
				Children think about what	
				else they would like to	
				know by asking questions	
				of the text.	



Key	Decode	Find the evidence	Justify	Linear / non-linear time	In my opinion,
vocabulary	Understand	How do you know?	Dig deeper	sequence	From my experience,
	Definition	Prove it	Infer	Order the story	I agree / disagree
	Context	Show me	Read between the lines	Order the events	Justify
	Annotate		Why do you think?	What happened first, next,	I used to think but
			How can you tell?	last?	now I think
			What is the effect of?	Summarise	
				Main idea	
				What do you like/ dislike	
				about this text?	
				What connections can you	
				make to another story?	
				Why?	
				What else does this story	
				remind you of? Why?	
NC					
objectives					



- Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding what they read by continuing to read books that are structured in different ways and read for a range of purposes.
- Increase their familiarity with a wide range of books including myths, legends, traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions.
- Children check that the book makes sense to them, discuss their understanding and retrieve, record and present information from nonfiction
- Explore the meaning of words in context
 - The skills of information retrieval that are taught are applied, for example in reading history, geography and science textbooks, and in contexts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find out information [for example,

- Children draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
- Children can predict what might happen from details stated and implied
- Children can identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
- Children
 discuss and
 evaluate how
 authors use
 language,
 including
 figurative
 language,
 considering the

- Children continue to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
- Children can recommend books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
- Children can identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
- Children can make comparisons within and across books summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas

- 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
- Pupils should have guidance about and feedback on the quality of their explanations and contributions to discussions.
- Children
 participate in
 discussions about
 books that are
 read to them and
 those they can
 read for
 themselves,
 building on their
 own and others'



- Children understand what they have ready by checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
- Children are taught the technical and other terms needed for discussing what they hear and read, such as metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect.
- Children are shown how to compare

- reading
 information
 leaflets before
 a gallery or
 museum visit
 or reading a
 theatre
 programme or
 review].
 Teachers make
 use of any
 library services
 and expertise
 to support this.
- In using reference books, pupils know what information they need to look for before they begin and need to understand the task. They are shown how to use contents pages and indexes to locate information.
- Children show that they have understood

- impact on the reader
- Children are taught the technical and other terms needed for discussing what they hear and read, such as metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect.
- Children are shown how to compare characters, settings, themes and other aspects of what they read.
- Children can distinguish between statements of fact and opinion.

- Children are shown how to compare characters, settings, themes and other aspects of what they read.
- Children are taught to recognise themes in what they read. They have opportunities to compare characters. consider different accounts of the same event and discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters), within a text and across more than one text.
- Children participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and

- ideas and challenging views courteously.
- Learning a wider range of poetry by heart.
- Prepare poems and plays to read aloud and perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.



characters,	what they have	challenging views	
settings,	read by asking	courteously.	
themes and	questions to		
other aspects	improve their		
of what they	understanding		
read.			
 Children are 			
taught to			
apply their			
growing			
knowledge of			
root words,			
prefixes and			
suffixes			
(morphology			
and			
etymology) to			
both read			
aloud and to			
understand			
the meaning			
of new words			
that they			
encounter			
(such as			
subject-			
specific			
vocabulary)			
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characters), within a text		
and across		
more than one		
text.		



*The knowledge and skills that pupils need in order to comprehend are very similar at different ages. This is why the programmes of study for comprehension in years 3 and 4 and years 5 and 6 are similar: the complexity of the writing increases the level of challenge.