

Years 4 Reading Intent

By the end of Year 4, pupils are able to read books written at an age-appropriate interest level. They can read them accurately and at a speed that is sufficient for them to focus on understanding what they read rather than on decoding individual words. They can decode most new words outside their spoken vocabulary, making a good approximation to the word's pronunciation. As their decoding skills become increasingly secure, teaching is more directed more towards developing their vocabulary and the breadth and depth of their reading, making sure that children become independent, fluent and enthusiastic readers who read widely and frequently. Children are developing their understanding and enjoyment of stories, poetry, plays and non-fiction, and learning to read silently. They are also developing their knowledge and skills in reading non-fiction about a wide range of subjects. With increasing independence, children can justify their views about what they have read.

Reading - word reading

Pupils are taught to:

• read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word

At this stage, teaching comprehension takes precedence over teaching word reading directly. Any focus on word reading supports the development of vocabulary. When pupils are taught to read longer words, they are supported to test out different pronunciations. Children attempt to match what they decode to words they may have already heard but may not have seen in print (for example, in reading technical, the pronunciation /tɛt[nɪkəl/ ('tetchnical') might not sound familiar, but /tɛknɪkəl/ ('teknical') should).

Reading - comprehension*

Pupils are taught to:

- develop 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
- increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
- identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
- preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
- recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]



Children are taught to use the skills they have learnt earlier and continue to apply these skills to read for different reasons, including for pleasure, or to find out information and the meaning of new words.

Children continue to have opportunities to listen frequently to stories, poems, non-fiction and other writing, including whole books and not just extracts, so that they build on what was taught previously. In this way, they also meet books and authors that they might not choose themselves. Children also have opportunities to exercise choice in selecting books and are taught how to do so.

Reading, re-reading, and rehearsing poems and plays for presentation and performance give children opportunities to discuss language, including vocabulary, extending their interest in the meaning and origin of words. Children are encouraged to use drama approaches to understand how to perform plays and poems to support their understanding of the meaning. These activities also provide them with an incentive to find out what expression is required, so feeding into comprehension.

	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	<u>comprehension</u>	<u>– reading 'between</u>	summarising events,	and 1:1 Reading
	model fluent reading.	Children read text in	the lines'	making links to other	Class teacher and TA
		pairs, providing	Children take turns to	<u>texts</u>	listen to each child read
	Decoding text,	feedback where	read the text aloud.	Children take turns to	their personal reading
	understanding new	appropriate.		read the text aloud.	books.
	vocabulary.		Children answer a		
		Children answer a	selection of inference-	Children order events	Class teacher and TA
	Children use	series of 'find it'	based questions that	within the extract.	use this time to assess
	dictionaries to find	questions	require them to 'dig		children's reading
	appropriate definitions	(comprehension	deeper' to gain a	Children summarise the	ability and progression
	of Tier 2 vocabulary.	questions they can	greater understanding	extract or parts of the	through appropriate
		'find' the answers to)	of the text.	extract to include the	texts.
		to demonstrate their		pertinent points.	

understanding of the	Children are taught to	Children demonstrate
text.	interrogate the text by	their positive attitudes
	articulating their likes	and understanding by
	and dislikes, making links	taking part in a whole-
	to other stories	class debate.
	(identifying common	
	themes) whilst providing	Children respond to a
	justifications for their	P4C-based question
	opinions and answers.	linked to the text.
	Children think about	mined to the tort.
	what else they would like	Children listen to
	to know by asking	others' point of view
	questions of the text.	and respond (agreeing,
	questions of the text.	disagreeing or building
		on'). Providing
		justifications for
		opinions means
		children can
		respectfully disagree
		whilst justifying their
		point.

	- 1		:c	/ 1	
Key	Decode	Find the evidence	Justify	Linear / non-linear time	In my opinion,
vocabulary	Understand	Retrieve	Dig deeper	sequence	From my experience,
	Definition	Locate	Infer	Order the story	I agree / disagree
	Context	How do you know?	Predict	Order the events	Justify
	Annotate	Finger framing	What does this tell	What happened first,	I used to think but
	Prefix	Prove it	you?	next, last?	now I think
	Suffix	Show me	Why do you think?	Summarise	I think this because
		Contents page	How can you tell?	Main idea	
		Index	What is the effect of	What do you like/ dislike	
			?	about this text?	
				What connections can	
				you make to another	
				story? Why?	
				Common theme	
				What else does this story	
				remind you of? Why?	
NC	Develop positive	Children can	Children can	Children can	Children listen
objectives	attitudes to	retrieve and	identify how	identify main	to and discuss a
objectives	reading and	record	language,	ideas drawn from	wide range of
	understanding	information	structure, and	more than one	fiction, poetry,
	of what they	from non-	presentation		plays, non-
			contribute to	paragraph and	± • ·
	read by:	fiction		summarising	fiction and
	Reading books	• Children	meaning	these	reference books
	that are	understand	Children	Children can	or textbooks.
	structured in	what they read,	discuss words	recognise themes	• Children
	different ways	in books they	and phrases	and conventions	participate in
	and reading for	can read	that capture	in what they read,	discussion about
	a range of	independently,	the reader's	such as the	both books that
	purposes.	by:	interest and	triumph of good	are read to them
	 Increase their 	 checking that 	imagination	over evil or the	and those they
	familiarity with	the text makes	 Children can 	use of magical	can read for
	a wide range of	sense to them,	draw	devices in fairy	themselves,
	books, including	discussing their	inferences such	stories and folk	taking turns and
	fairy stories,	understanding,	as inferring	tales.	listening to what
	myths and	and explaining	characters'		others say

legends, and retelling some of these orally. • Children are taught to use dictionaries to check the meaning of	the meaning of words in context Children ask questions to improve their understanding of a text	feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence • Children can	Children listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non- fiction and reference books or textbooks	Children are given guidance about the kinds of explanations and questions that are expected from them. They
have read Children discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination Children understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding, and explaining the meaning of words in context Children ask questions to improve their	non-fiction, children know what information they need to look for before they begin and be clear about the task. They are shown how to use contents pages and indexes to locate information.	might happen from details stated and implied • Children can discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination		develop, agree on, and evaluate rules for effective discussion. The expectation should be that all pupils take part. • Prepare poems and plays scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, volume and action.

understanding		
of a text		
 Children can 		
apply their		
growing		
knowledge of		
root words,		
prefixes and		
suffixes		
(etymology and		
morphology)		
both to read		
aloud and to		
understand the		
meaning of new		
words they meet		
Read further		
exception		
words, noting the unusual		
correspondences		
between spelling		
and sound, both		
to read aloud		
and to		
understand the		
meaning of new		
words they		
meet.		
Recognise some		
forms of poetry		
(for example,		
free verse,		
narrative		
poetry)		



^{*}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.