

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	<u>Decoding</u>	Quick retrieval and	Inference question	Ordering and	The Big Question and
focus	Teacher reads text to model fluent reading.	<u>comprehension</u> Children read text in	<u>– reading 'between</u> the lines'	summarising events, making links to other	1:1 Reading Class teacher and TA
	inoder nuent reading.	pairs, providing	Children take turns to	texts	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 use
	Children use	series of 'find it'	based questions that	within the extract.	this time to assess
	dictionaries to find	questions	require them to 'dig	Children summarise the	children's reading ability
	appropriate definitions of Tier 2	(comprehension questions they can	deeper' to gain a greater understanding	extract or parts of the	and progression through appropriate texts.
	vocabulary.	'find' the answers to)	of the text.	extract to include the	appropriate texts.
	vocubulary.	to demonstrate their	of the text.	pertinent points.	Children demonstrate
		understanding of the		P	their positive attitudes
		text.		Children are taught to	and understanding by
				interrogate the text by	taking part in a whole-
				articulating their likes and	class debate.
				dislikes, making links to	Children regnand to a
				other stories (identifying common themes) whilst	Children respond to a P4C-based question
				providing justifications for	linked to the text.
				their opinions and	mined to the tent.
				answers.	Children listen to others'
				Children think about what	point of view and
				else they would like to	respond (agreeing,
				know by asking questions	disagreeing or 'building
				of the text.	on'). Providing



Key	Decode	Find the evidence	Justify	Linear / non-linear time	justifications for opinions means children can respectfully disagree whilst justifying their point. In my opinion,
vocabulary	Understand Definition Context Annotate	How do you know? Prove it Show me	Dig deeper Infer Read between the lines Why do you think? How can you tell? What is the effect of?	sequence Order the story Order the events What happened first, next, last? 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	From my experience, I agree / disagree Justify I used to think but now I think
NC objectives				remind you of? Why?	



- 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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*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.