

The National Curriculum statutory requirements, which underpin all aspects of spoken language, are the same for all six years of primary education from Y1 to Y6. The requirements are further reflected and contextualised within the reading and writing domains.

Skills	EYFS Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listening Skills	<p>Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.</p> <p>Can find it difficult to pay attention to more than one thing at a time.</p> <p>Can start a conversation with an adult or a friend and</p>	To listen to others in a range of situations and usually respond appropriately.	To listen carefully and respond with increasing appropriateness to what has been said, e.g. make a helpful contribution when speaking in a small reading group.	To listen carefully in a range of different contexts and usually respond appropriately to both adults and their peers.	To listen carefully in a range of different contexts and usually respond appropriately to both adults and their peers.	To listen carefully, making timely contributions and asking questions that are responsive to others' ideas and views, e.g. participate in a collaborative project where they listen to the ideas of others and adapt these to meet the needs of the group.	To make improvements based on constructive feedback on their listening skills.

	<p>continue it for many turns.</p> <p>Listen with increased attention to sounds.</p> <p>Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.</p> <p>Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p> <p>Listen attentively, move to and talk about</p>						
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	<p>music, expressing their feelings and response.</p> <p>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</p> <p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.</p> <p>Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding</p>						
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	appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.						
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Following instructions

Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as “Get your coat and wait at the door.”

Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important.

Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.

Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.

To understand instructions with more than one point in many situations.

To fully understand instructions with more than one point in many situations and independently seek clarification when a message is not clear. To attempt to follow instructions before seeking assistance.

To follow instructions in a range of unfamiliar situations. To recognise when it is needed and ask for specific additional information to clarify instructions.

To follow complex directions/multi-step instructions without the need for repetition.

To follow complex directions/multi-step instructions without the need for repetition.

To follow complex directions/multi-step instructions without the need for repetition.

Drama, performance and confidence

<p>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>To use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make</p>	<p>To speak clearly in a way that is easy to understand.</p> <p>To speak in front of larger audiences, e.g. in a class assembly, during a show 'n' tell session.</p> <p>To know when it is their turn to speak in a small group presentation or play performance.</p> <p>To take part in a simple role play of a known story.</p>	<p>To speak confidently within a group of peers so that their message is clear.</p> <p>To practise and rehearse reading sentences and stories aloud.</p> <p>To take on a different role in a drama or role play and discuss the character's feelings.</p> <p>To recognise that sometimes speakers talk differently and discuss reasons why this might happen.</p>	<p>To rehearse reading sentences and stories aloud, taking note of feedback from teachers and peers.</p> <p>To speak regularly in front of large and small audiences.</p> <p>To participate in role play tasks, showing an understanding of character by choosing appropriate words and phrases to indicate a person's emotions.</p>	<p>To use intonation when reading aloud to emphasise punctuation.</p> <p>To practise and rehearse sentences and stories, gaining feedback on their performance from teachers and peers.</p> <p>To take on a specific role in role-play/drama activities and participate in focused discussion while remaining in character</p>	<p>To narrate stories with intonation and expression to add detail and excitement for the listener.</p> <p>To use feedback from peers and teachers (and from observing other speakers) to make improvements to performance.</p> <p>To combine vocabulary choices, gestures and body movement to take on and maintain the role of a character.</p>	<p>To participate confidently in a range of different performances, role play exercises and improvisations (including acting in role).</p> <p>To gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s).</p> <p>To select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.</p>
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	<p>the meaning clear to others.</p> <p>To talk confidently with other children when playing, and will communicate freely about own home and community.</p> <p>To confidently speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions.</p> <p>To express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs.</p> <p>To speak confidently in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas.</p>						
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Vocabulary building and Standard English

Use a wider range of vocabulary.

Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran' and 'swimmed' for 'swam'.

Use longer sentences of four to six words.

Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.

Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.

Learn new vocabulary.

Use new vocabulary

To use appropriate vocabulary to describe their immediate world and feelings.

To think of alternatives for simple vocabulary choices.

To start to use subject-specific vocabulary to explain, describe and add detail.

To suggest words or phrases appropriate to the topic being discussed.

To start to vary language according to the situation between formal and informal.

To usually speak in grammatically correct sentences.

To use vocabulary that is appropriate to the topic and/or the audience.

To recognise powerful vocabulary in stories/texts that they read or listen to and begin to try to use these words and phrases in their own talk.

To discuss topics that are unfamiliar to their own direct experience.

To regularly use interesting adjectives, adverbial phrases and extended noun phrases in speech.

To know and use language that is acceptable in formal and informal situations with increasing confidence.

To recognise powerful vocabulary in stories/texts that they read or listen to, building these words and phrases into their own talk in an appropriate way.

To regularly use interesting adjectives, adverbial phrases and extended noun phrases in speech.

To know and use language that is acceptable in formal and informal situations with increasing confidence.

To recognise powerful vocabulary in stories/texts that they read or listen to, building these words and phrases into their own talk in an appropriate way.

To use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary.

To use adventurous and ambitious vocabulary in speech, which is always appropriate to the topic, audience and purpose.

To speak audibly, fluently and with a full command of Standard English in all situations.

To use a broad, deep and rich vocabulary to discuss abstract concepts and a wide range of topics.

To confidently explain the meaning of words and offer alternative synonyms.

	<p>throughout the day.</p> <p>Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.</p> <p>Develop social phrases.</p> <p>Use new vocabulary in different contexts.</p> <p>Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions,</p>						
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	<p>with modelling and support from their teacher.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.</p>						
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Speaking for a range of purposes

Be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or friend, using words as well as actions.

Can start a conversation with an adult or a friend, and continue it for many turns.

Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus... you sit there... I'll be the driver."

Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas.

Develop appropriate ways of being assertive.

To organise their thoughts into sentences before expressing them.

To be able to describe their immediate world and environment.

To retell simple stories and recounts aloud.

To talk about themselves clearly and confidently.

To verbally recount experiences with some added interesting details.

To offer ideas based on what has been heard.

To organise what they want to say so that it has a clear purpose.

To begin to give descriptions, recounts and narrative retellings with added details to engage listeners.

To give descriptions, recounts and narrative retellings with specific details to actively engage listeners.

To debate issues and make their opinions on topics clear.

To adapt their ideas in response to new information.

To plan and present information clearly with ambitious added detail and description for the listener.

To participate in debates/arguments and use relevant details to support their opinions and adding humour where appropriate.

To communicate confidently across a range of contexts and to a range of audiences.

To articulate and justify arguments and opinions with confidence.

To give well-structured descriptions, explanations, presentations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings.

To use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas.

To make reference back to their original thoughts when their opinions have changed and give reasons for their change of focus.

	<p>Talk with others to solve conflicts.</p> <p>Talk about their feelings using words like 'happy', 'sad', 'angry' or 'worried'.</p> <p>Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.</p> <p>Talk about what they see, using a wide range of vocabulary.</p> <p>Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.</p> <p>Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.</p> <p>Know that there are different</p>						
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<p>countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</p> <p>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar.</p> <p>Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment, such as animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc.</p> <p>Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.</p> <p>Describe events in some detail.</p> <p>Use talk to help work out problems and</p>							
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<p>organise thinking and activities. Explain how things work and why they might happen.</p> <p>Develop social phrases.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.</p> <p>Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.</p> <p>Use new vocabulary in different contexts.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with</p>						
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	<p>new knowledge and vocabulary.</p> <p>Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others.</p> <p>Talk about their immediate family and community.</p> <p>Name and describe people who are familiar to them.</p> <p>Comment on images of familiar situations in the past.</p> <p>Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p> <p>Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.</p>						
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	<p>Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses.</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their meanings.</p> <p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.</p> <p>Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently</p>						
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	<p>introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems where appropriate.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.</p> <p>Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own</p>						
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	<p>words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.</p> <p>Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</p> <p>Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge</p>						
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	<p>from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.</p> <p>Share their creations, explaining the processes they have used. Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.</p> <p>Perform songs, rhymes, poems</p>						
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	and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time to music.						
Participating in discussion	<p>Be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or friend, using words as well as actions.</p> <p>Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.</p> <p>Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions, when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.</p>	<p>To recognise when it is their turn to speak in a discussion.</p> <p>To recognise that different people will have different responses and that that these are as valuable as their own opinions and ideas.</p>	<p>To give enough detail to hold the interest of other participant(s) in a discussion.</p> <p>To engage in meaningful discussions that relate to different topic areas.</p> <p>To remain focused on a discussion when not directly involved and be able to recall the main points when questioned.</p>	<p>To engage in discussions, making relevant points or asking relevant questions to show they have followed a conversation.</p> <p>To take account of the viewpoints of others when participating in discussions.</p>	<p>To engage in discussions, making relevant points and ask for specific additional information or viewpoints from other participants.</p> <p>To begin to challenge opinions with respect.</p> <p>To engage in meaningful discussions in all areas of the curriculum.</p>	<p>To develop, agree to and evaluate rules for effective discussion; follow their own rules in small groups and whole-class conversations.</p> <p>To engage in longer and sustained discussions about a range of topics.</p> <p>To ask questions, offer suggestions, challenge ideas and give opinions in order to take an active part in discussions.</p>	<p>To maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments with confidence.</p> <p>To consider and evaluate different viewpoints, adding their own interpretations and building on the contributions of others.</p> <p>To offer an alternative explanation when other participant(s) do not understand.</p>

	<p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teachers and peers.</p> <p>Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.</p>						
Reading (Word reading)	EYFS Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

Phonics and decoding

<p>Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can:</p> <p>To spot and suggest rhymes</p> <p>To count or clap syllables in words</p> <p>To recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother</p> <p>Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them.</p> <p>Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.</p> <p>Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them.</p>	<p>To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words.</p> <p>To blend sounds in unfamiliar words using the GPCs that they have been taught.</p> <p>To respond speedily, giving the correct sound to graphemes for all of the 40+ phonemes.</p> <p>To read words containing taught GPCs.</p> <p>To read words containing -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est endings.</p> <p>To read words with contractions, e.g. I'm, I'll and we'll.</p>	<p>To continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent.</p> <p>To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.</p> <p>To accurately read most words of two or more syllables.</p> <p>To read most words containing common suffixes.*</p>	<p>To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words).</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, including in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-, un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti- and auto- to begin to read aloud.*</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words and suffixes/word endings, including -ation, -ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, -sion, -tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud.*</p>	<p>To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill.</p> <p>To apply their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings to read aloud fluently.*</p>	<p>To read most words fluently and attempt to decode any unfamiliar words with increasing speed and skill, recognising their meaning through contextual cues.</p> <p>To apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes/word endings, including -sion, -tion, -cial, -tial, -ant/-ance/-ancy, -ent/-ence/-ency, -able/-ably and -ible/ibly, to read aloud fluently.*</p>	<p>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.</p>
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	<p>Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.</p> <p>Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending. Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</p>						
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Common exception words	<p>Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme.</p> <p>To read some common irregular words.</p>	To read Y1 common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in words.	To read most Y1 and Y2 common exception words*, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	To begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words.*	To read all Y3/Y4 exception words*, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and these occur in the word.	To read most Y5/Y6 exception words, discussing the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.	
Fluency	<p>To understand the five key concepts about print:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. print has meaning 2. the names of different parts of a book 3. print can have different purposes 4. page sequencing 5. we read English text from left to 	<p>To accurately read texts that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge, that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words.</p> <p>To reread texts to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</p>	<p>To read aloud books (closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge), sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.</p> <p>To reread these books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading.</p>	<p>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.</p>			

	<p>right and from top to bottom</p> <p>Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of letter-sound correspondences.</p> <p>Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter- sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.</p> <p>Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.</p> <p>Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic</p>			
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	knowledge, including some common exception words.						
Reading (Comprehension)	EYFS Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Understanding and correcting inaccuracies	<p>Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.</p> <p>Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?"</p> <p>Be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.</p>	To check that a text makes sense to them as they read and to self-correct.	<p>To show understanding by drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.</p> <p>To check that the text makes sense to them as they read and to correct inaccurate reading.</p>				

	<p>Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p>						
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Comparing, Contrasting and Commenting

Be able to express a point of view and debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.

Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.

Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.

Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions

To link what they have read or have read to them to their own experiences.

To retell familiar stories in increasing detail.

To join in with discussions about a text, taking turns and listening to what others say.

To discuss the significance of titles and events.

To participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them (at a level beyond at which they can read independently) and those that they can read for themselves, explaining their understanding and expressing their views.

To become increasingly familiar with and to retell a wide range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.

To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.

To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks.

To use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, character, setting).

To discuss and compare texts from a wide variety of genres and writers.

To read for a range of purposes.

To identify themes and conventions in a wide range of books.

To refer to authorial style, overall themes (e.g. triumph of good over evil) and features (e.g. greeting in letters, a diary written in the first person or the use of presentational devices such as numbering and headings).

To read a wide range of genres, identifying the characteristics of text types (such as the use of the first person in writing diaries and autobiographies) and differences between text types.

To 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 challenging views courteously.

To identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph.

To read for pleasure, discussing, comparing and evaluating in depth across a wide range of genres, including myths, legends, traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage and books from other cultures and traditions.

To recognise more complex themes in what they read (such as loss or heroism).

To explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates,

	<p>and small group interactions.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p>						
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Words in context and authorial choice

Use a wider range of vocabulary.

Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.

Learn new vocabulary.

Use new vocabulary throughout the day.

Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.

Use new vocabulary in different contexts.

Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to

To discuss word meaning and link new meanings to those already known.

To discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary.

To discuss their favourite words and phrases.

To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context.

To discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect.

Discuss vocabulary used to capture readers' interest and imagination.

To discuss vocabulary used by the author to create effect including figurative language.

To evaluate the use of authors' language and explain how it has created an impact on the reader.

To analyse and evaluate the use of language, including figurative language and how it is used for effect, using technical terminology such as metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect.

	<p>develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-</p>						
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	fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.						
Inference and prediction	<p>Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?"</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.</p>	<p>To begin to make simple inferences.</p> <p>To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far.</p>	<p>To make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done.</p> <p>To predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far in a text.</p>	<p>To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</p> <p>To justify predictions using evidence from the text.</p>	<p>To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives that justifies their actions, supporting their views with evidence from the text.</p> <p>To justify predictions from details stated and implied.</p>	<p>To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives.</p> <p>To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.</p>	<p>To consider different accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters).</p> <p>To discuss how characters change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues.</p>

Poetry and performance		To recite simple poems by heart.	To continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.	To prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show some awareness of the audience when reading aloud. To begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud.	To recognise and discuss some different forms of poetry (e.g. free verse or narrative poetry). To prepare and perform poems and play scripts with appropriate techniques (intonation, tone, volume and action) to show awareness of the audience when reading aloud.	To continually show an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action.	To confidently perform texts (including poems learnt by heart) using a wide range of devices to engage the audience and for effect.
Non-fiction			To recognise that non-fiction books are often structured in different ways.	To retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts.	To use all of the organisational devices available within a non-fiction text to retrieve, record and discuss information. To use dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read.	To use knowledge of texts and organisation devices to retrieve, record and discuss information from fiction and non-fiction texts.	To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts. To use non-fiction materials for purposeful information retrieval (e.g. in reading history, geography and science textbooks) and in contexts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find out information (e.g. reading information leaflets before a gallery or museum visit or reading a theatre programme or review).

Writing	EYFS Three and Four-Year-Olds Reception Early Learning Goals						
Phonics and Spelling rules	<p>Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write 'm' for mummy.</p> <p>Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with the letter/s.</p> <p>Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and a full stop.</p>	<p>To know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.</p> <p>To recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise words with adjacent consonants.</p> <p>To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught</p>	<p>To segment spoken words into phonemes and to represent these with graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others.</p> <p>To recognise new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known and to learn some words with each spelling, including some common homophones (e.g. bare/bear, blue/blew, night/knight).</p> <p>To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>To spell words with the /ei/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey).</p> <p>To spell words with the /I/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than at the end of words (e.g. mystery, gym).</p> <p>To spell words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character).</p> <p>To spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound</p>	<p>To spell words with /shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with</p>	<p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -ious (e.g. vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious).</p> <p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -tious or -ious (e.g. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious).</p> <p>To spell words with 'silent' letters (e.g. doubt, island,</p>	<p>To spell words ending in -able and -ably (e.g. adorable/adorably, applicable/applicably, considerable/considerably, tolerable/tolerably).</p> <p>To spell words ending in -ible and -ibly (e.g. possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly).</p> <p>To spell words with a long /e/ sound spelt 'ie' or 'ei' after 'c' (e.g. deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling) and exceptions (e.g. protein, caffeine, seize).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like</p>

	<p>phonemes and GPCs.</p> <p>To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect.</p> <p>To apply Y1 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 'ck' and exceptions. the /ŋ/ sound spelt 'n' before 'k' (e.g. bank, think); dividing words into syllables (e.g. rabbit, carrot); the /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as 'tch' and exceptions; the /v/ sound at the end of words where the letter 'e' usually needs to be added (e.g. have, live); adding -s and -es to words (plural of nouns and the 	<p>the /dʒ/ sound spelt as 'ge' and 'dge' (e.g. fudge, huge) or spelt as 'g' or 'j' elsewhere in words (e.g. magic, adjust);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the /n/ sound spelt 'kn' and 'gn' (e.g. knock, gnaw); the /r/ sound spelt 'wr' (e.g. write, written); the /l/ or /ə/ sound spelt -le (e.g. little, middle) or spelt -el (e.g. camel, tunnel) or spelt -al (e.g. metal, hospital) or spelt -il (e.g. fossil, nostril); the /aɪ/ sound spelt -y (e.g. cry, fly, July); adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y where the 'y' is changed to 'i' before the -es (e.g. flies, tries, carries); adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y (e.g. skiing, replied) and exceptions to the rules; 	<p>spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique).</p> <p>To spell words with a /sh/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure).</p> <p>To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /zher/ sound</p> <p>spelt with 'sure' (e.g. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /cher/ sound spelt with 'ture' (e.g. creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure).</p>	<p>'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs', e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician).</p> <p>To spell words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent).</p>	<p>lamb, solemn, thistle, knight).</p> <p>To spell words containing the letter string 'ough' (e.g. ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough, borough, plough, bough).</p>	<p>/shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'cial' (e.g. official, special, artificial).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'tial' (e.g. partial, confidential, essential).</p>
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		<p>third person singular of verbs);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. buzzer, jumping); • adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. fresher, grandest); <p>spelling words with the vowel digraphs and trigraphs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘ai’ and ‘oi’ (e.g. rain, wait, train, point, soil); - ‘oy’ and ‘ay’ (e.g. day, toy, enjoy, annoy); - a–e, e–e, i–e, o–e and u–e (e.g. made, theme, ride, woke, tune); 	<p>adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before (including exceptions); adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter (including exceptions);</p> <p>the /ɔ:/ sound (or) spelt ‘a’ before ‘l’ and ‘ll’ (e.g. ball, always); the /ʌ/ sound spelt ‘o’ (e.g. other, mother, brother);</p> <p>the /i:/ sound spelt –ey: the plural forms of these words are made by the addition of –s (e.g. donkeys, monkeys);</p> <p>the /ɒ/ sound spelt ‘a’ after ‘w’ and ‘qu’ (e.g. want, quantity, squash)</p> <p>the /ɜ:/ sound spelt ‘or’ after ‘w’ (e.g. word, work, worm);</p> <p>the /ɔ:/ sound spelt ‘ar’ after ‘w’ (e.g. warm, towards);</p>				
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'ar' (e.g. car, park); - 'ee' (e.g. green, week); - 'ea' (e.g. sea, dream); - 'ea' (e.g. meant, bread); - 'er' stressed sound (e.g. her, person); - 'er' unstressed schwa sound (e.g. better, under); - 'ir' (e.g. girl, first, third); - 'ur' (e.g. turn, church); - 'oo' (e.g. food, soon); - 'oo' (e.g. book, good); - 'oa' (e.g. road, coach); - 'oe' (e.g. toe, goes); - 'ou' (e.g. loud, sound); 	the /3/ sound spelt 's' (e.g. television, usual).				
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 'ow' (e.g. brown, down);- 'ow' (e.g. own, show);- 'ue' (e.g. true, rescue, Tuesday);- 'ew' (e.g. new, threw);- 'ie' (e.g. lie, dried);- 'ie' (e.g. chief, field);- 'igh' (e.g. bright, right);- 'or' (e.g. short, morning);- 'ore' (e.g. before, shore);- 'aw' (e.g. yawn, crawl);- 'au' (e.g. author, haunt);- 'air' (e.g. hair, chair);- 'ear' (e.g. beard, near, year);- 'ear' (e.g. bear, pear, wear);					
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		<p>- 'are' (e.g. bare, dare, scared);</p> <p>spelling words ending with -y (e.g. funny, party, family);</p> <p>spelling new consonants 'ph' and 'wh' (e.g. dolphin, alphabet, wheel, while);</p> <p>using 'k' for the /k/ sound (e.g. sketch, kit, skin).</p>					
Common exception words		<p>To spell all Y1 common exception words correctly.*</p> <p>To spell days of the week correctly.</p>	To spell most Y1 and Y2 common exception words correctly.	To spell many of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell many of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.