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Essential, ongoing, in-school provision and approaches
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Achieving age-related expectations in Year 5 - Reading

Fluency – Clarity – Accuracy – Coherence

The Aims of the Primary English Programme of Study

The overarching aim for English in the national curriculum is to promote high standards of language and literacy by equipping pupils with a strong command of the spoken and written word, and to develop their love of literature through widespread reading for enjoyment. The national curriculum for English aims to ensure that all pupils:

- read easily, fluently and with good understanding
- develop the habit of reading widely and often, for both pleasure and information
- acquire a wide vocabulary, an understanding of grammar and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading, writing and spoken language
- appreciate our rich and varied literary heritage
- write clearly, accurately and coherently, adapting their language and style in and for a range of contexts, purposes and audiences
- use discussion in order to learn; they should be able to elaborate and explain clearly their understanding and ideas
- are competent in the arts of speaking and listening, making formal presentations, demonstrating to others and participating in debate

Non-Statutory Guidance

Spoken Language

These statements apply to all years. The content should be taught at a level appropriate to the age of the pupils. Pupils should build on the oral language skills that have been taught in preceding years. Pupils should be taught to develop their competence in spoken language and listening to enhance the effectiveness with which they are able to communicate across a range of contexts and to a range of audiences. They should therefore have opportunities to work in groups of different sizes – in pairs, small groups, large groups and as a whole class. Pupils should understand how to take turns and when and how to participate constructively in conversations and debates. Attention should also be paid to increasing pupils' vocabulary, ranging from describing their immediate world and feelings to developing a broader, deeper and richer vocabulary to discuss abstract concepts and a wider range of topics, and to enhancing their knowledge about language as a whole. Pupils should receive constructive feedback on their spoken language and listening, not only to improve their knowledge and skills but also to establish secure foundations for effective spoken language in their studies at primary school, helping them to achieve in secondary education and beyond.

Word Reading

At this stage, there should be no need for further direct teaching of word reading skills for almost all pupils. If pupils are struggling or failing in this, the reasons for this should be investigated. It is imperative that pupils are taught to read during their last two years at primary school if they enter year 5 not being able to do so. Pupils should be encouraged to work out any unfamiliar word. They should focus on all the letters in a word so that they do not, for example, read 'invitation' for 'imitation' simply because they might be more familiar with the first word. Accurate reading of individual words, which might be key to the meaning of a sentence or paragraph, improves comprehension. When teachers are reading with or to pupils, attention should be paid to new vocabulary – both a word's meaning(s) and its correct pronunciation.

Comprehension

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. The knowledge and skills that pupils need in order to comprehend are very similar at different ages. Pupils should continue to apply what they have already learnt to more complex writing. Pupils should be taught to recognise themes in what they read, such as loss or heroism. They should 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. They should continue to learn the conventions of different types of writing, such as the use of the first person in writing diaries and autobiographies. Pupils should be taught the technical and other terms needed for discussing what they hear and read, such as metaphor, simile, analogy, imagery, style and effect. In using reference books, pupils need to know what information they need to look for before they begin and need to understand the task. They should be shown how to use contents pages and indexes to locate information. The skills of information retrieval that are taught should be applied, for example, in reading history, geography and science textbooks, and in contexts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find out information, for example, reading information leaflets before a gallery or museum visit or reading a theatre programme or review. Teachers should consider making use of any library services and expertise to support this. Pupils should have guidance about and feedback on the quality of their explanations and contributions to discussions. Pupils should be shown how to compare characters, settings, themes and other aspects of what they read.

Spelling

As in earlier years, pupils should continue to be taught to understand and apply the concepts of word structure so that they can draw on their knowledge of morphology and etymology to spell correctly.

Handwriting

Pupils should continue to practise handwriting and be encouraged to increase the speed of it, so that problems with forming letters do not get in the way of their writing down what they want to say. They should be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task, for example, quick notes or a final handwritten version. They should also be taught to use an unjoined style, for example, for labelling a diagram or data, writing an email address, or for algebra and capital letters, for example, for filling in a form.

Composition

Pupils should understand, through being shown, the skills and processes essential for writing: that is, thinking aloud to generate ideas, drafting, and re-reading to check that the meaning is clear.

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

Pupils should continue to add to their knowledge of linguistic terms, including those to describe grammar, so that they can discuss their writing and reading.



READING								
Year 5	Word Reading	Themes and Conventions	Comprehension Clarify	Comprehension Monitor and Summarise	Comprehension Select and Retrieve	Comprehension Respond and Explain	Inference	Language for Effect
Ongoing, in-school provision and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks 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 and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions recommend books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices 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 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 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide reasoned justifications for their views 							
Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet Can apply Hampshire or School chosen Autumn Term core spelling curriculum knowledge when reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by reading books that are structured in different ways and show some awareness of the various purposes for reading by using, selecting and reading books that are structured in different ways for the appropriate purposes Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by identifying and discussing themes and conventions in a wide range of writing e.g. 'heroism' or 'loss', across a range of age-appropriate texts, explaining the theme in the context of the writing Discuss how the organisation of a text supports its purpose, e.g. persuading, explaining, informing etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask pertinent and helpful questions to improve their understanding of a text Use contextual and genre knowledge to determine alternate meanings of known words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion and understand why this is important to interpreting the text Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these, identifying the key details that support the main idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrieve and record information from non-fiction by using features to locate information e.g. contents, indices, subheadings Skim and scan efficiently for vocabulary, key ideas and facts on both the printed page and screen Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction extracting information from age-appropriate texts and make notes using quotation and reference to the text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Identify and explain the author's point of view with reference to the text Make comparisons within and across books by comparing information, characters or events within and between age-appropriate texts Provide reasoned justifications for their views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence from the text and wider experiences Make predictions and express opinions, explaining and justifying these with reference to the text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning, giving relevant examples to illustrate Identify and comment on genre-specific language features used in age-appropriate texts, e.g. related language to convey information in a non-fiction text Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader Understand and begin to use technical terms to discuss language effects, e.g. simile, metaphor, personification, with reference to the 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... Pupils should be 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. – National Curriculum (2014), p.37



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Year 5	Word Reading	Themes and Conventions	Comprehension Clarify	Comprehension Monitor and Summarise	Comprehension Select and Retrieve	Comprehension Respond and Explain	Inference	Language for Effect
Phase 2	<p>This section would contain the school's expectations of root words, prefixes, suffixes and exception words to be read accurately</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can apply Hampshire or School chosen Spring Term core spelling curriculum knowledge when reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how presentational and organisational choices vary according to the form and purpose of the writing including Draw meaning from a range of presentational devices in non-fiction texts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use reference to language, structural and presentational features to support understanding of age-appropriate texts Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph (or text), identifying key details that support the main ideas within an age-appropriate text 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the similarities and differences in approaches taken and viewpoints of authors and of fictional characters Identify how presentational and organisational choices vary according to the form and purpose of the writing 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer accurately to elements from across the text to support predictions and opinions Begin to make links between the authors' use of language and the inferences drawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader Discuss and evaluate the intended impact of the language used with reference to the text
	<p>This section would contain the school's expectations of root words, prefixes, suffixes and exception words to be read accurately</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can apply Hampshire or School chosen Summer Term core spelling curriculum knowledge when reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make simple links between age-appropriate texts and their audience, purpose, time and culture drawing on a good knowledge of authors 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand what they read, in books they can read independently Summarise main ideas in a series of sentences from more than one place within an age-appropriate text using own words and key details from the text that support the main ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extract information from the text and make notes using own words, key vocabulary and other references to the text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: making comparisons within and across books Explain and justify comparisons within and between books with reference to key details 		

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